

Reagan may sign anti-apartheid bill

WASHINGTON (R) — Senator Robert Dole, leader of the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate, Sunday urged the Congress to agree on economic sanctions against South Africa and said he thought President Reagan would sign a sanctions bill. The Reagan administration has so far opposed sanctions, instead favouring a policy of quiet diplomacy to persuade Pretoria to end its policy of apartheid. Mr. Reagan's stance has come under increasing pressure following a South African crackdown in which over 1,000 people have been arrested under a week-old state of emergency (See page 8). Mr. Dole said in a television interview: "Let's... get some bill out and we ought to pass it (and) send the strongest signal possible to the South African government."

Jordan Times

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New U.S. envoy arrives in Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — The new U.S. ambassador, Thomas Pickering, arrived here Sunday and said his government praises Israel's emergency anti-inflation programme. "The envoy said that before leaving Washington he met with congressional leaders who assured him they will complete legislation for granting Israel \$1.5 billion in supplementary aid before going into recess. Mr. Pickering, 53, replaces Samuel Lewis, who left here at the end of May after an eight-year stint. Mr. Pickering is a career diplomat whose last posting was in El Salvador. Before that he served in Nigeria and Jordan. Mr. Pickering added that one of his most important tasks would be to continue U.S. efforts to further the Middle East peace process. In answer to a question about when U.S. officials would meet with a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation for preliminary peace talks, Mr. Pickering said the matter was "under close consultation between the two governments" and he could not predict a date.

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Swareddahab says Garang will join talks

DUBAI (R) — Sudanese leader Major-General Abdul Rahman Swareddahab was quoted Sunday as saying that preparations were under way for a national conference to solve the problems of the rebellious south. He told the Sharjah newspaper Al Khaleej that the talks would be held with or without Colonel John Garang, leader of a two-year-old bush war against the Khartoum government. Col. Garang has so far ignored peace feelers from the military leaders who ousted President Jaafar Numeiri in April.

Kuwait tightens border traffic entry

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait, a busy transit route for commercial road traffic to and from the Gulf peninsula, Sunday announced it would tighten entry regulations. The Interior Ministry, in an apparent response to recent bombings, said drivers would be turned back unless they had valid entry permits for all Gulf states through which their journey would take them.

Iranian exiles attacked in Denmark

KALUNDBORG, Denmark (R) — Denmark stepped up police protection for foreign refugees Sunday after two successive nights of rioting in which about 500 rampaging youths stormed a hotel where 60 Iranian exiles are lodged. Police said the youths hurled stones and bottles and shouted "Go home Iranians" outside the hotel in this port on the Baltic island of Zealand, 100 kilometres west of Copenhagen. Most of the hotel windows were smashed and the local hospital said 25 people had been treated for injuries. The violence lasted until dawn on both nights and 12 youths were arrested, police told Reuters.

Two killed in Tripoli clash

TRIPOLI (R) — Two members of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party (ADP) were killed and two wounded in a gunfight near the port of Tripoli, security sources said. They said the fight was a dispute among ADP members, but it heightened tension in the city centre and snipers fired briefly across a no-man's-land between rival militias. About 50 people have been killed and 200 wounded in Tripoli this month in fighting between the ADP and Muslim fundamentalists, long-time rivals for control of the city.

500,000 detonators stolen in India

NEW DELHI (AP) — More than 500,000 detonators for explosives have been stolen from government warehouses in eight Indian states in recent months, newspapers reported Sunday. Each detonator is capable of setting off explosives strong enough to blow up buildings and bridges, said the Indian Express and the Telegraph. Most of the thefts occurred last month in the states of Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Goa and Karnataka, the reports quoted intelligence officials as saying.

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Jordan to attend summit; King to head delegation

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Jordan announced Sunday it will attend the Moroccan-proposed extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held in Morocco on Aug. 7 and said His Majesty King Hussein will lead the Jordanian delegation to the conference, which is expected to focus on the Palestinian problem.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said King Hussein and Morocco's King Hassan II, who announced the date for the summit Saturday, held talks over the phone Sunday. King Hussein welcomed the Moroccan announcement and affirmed that Jordan will attend the conference and that he will lead the Kingdom's delegation to Casablanca, where it is expected to be held, Petra said. King Hussein stressed the great importance in laying the foundation for joint Arab action within the framework of constructive Arab solidarity that would ensure the capability of the Arab World to face dangers and challenges, the agency said. The King praised Morocco's efforts aimed at rectifying the current state of affairs in the Arab World, it added. King Hussein reiterated Jordan's firm support for any Arab meeting that would serve Arab national interests, Petra said. Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Saturday discussed Palestinian-Jordanian coordination at the summit with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, a Palestinian spokesman said. The spokesman told Reuters Jordan and the PLO would not raise at the summit the Feb. 11 agreement on a joint approach to Middle East peace moves. Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri has also said Jordan and the PLO were not keen on putting the Feb. 11 agreement for debate. Mr. Arafat made a brief stopover in Amman on his way to Tunis after visits to Saudi Arabia, North Yemen and Iraq. Iraqi newspaper Sunday welcomed the Moroccan announcement and the government daily Al Jumhuriyah described it as a "brave decision."

Ugandan army leaders suspend constitution, dissolve parliament

KAMPALA (Agencies) — The leader of a day-old military coup in Uganda, Brigadier Bazilio Olara Okello, announced Sunday that the constitution had been suspended, parliament dissolved, ministers dismissed and the country's borders closed and warned nervous Kampala residents to stay at home. Brig. Okello, speaking in Swahili on national radio, said that parliament had been dissolved and all borders were closed. Then, in English, he urged Ugandans not to venture into the streets of the capital of this landlocked East African nation. "It is not very safe yet to move outside. Please adhere to this announcement," he said. Soldiers from Brig. Okello's Northern Command marched into Kampala Saturday after staging a mutiny against forces loyal to President Milton Obote. Mr. Obote and several of his senior ministers fled across the border into Kenya and went into hiding while the troops which ousted him went on a shooting and looting rampage in Kampala. The broadcast accused Mr. Obote of a "divide and rule" policy that it said had resulted in corruption, tribal conflict and widespread bloodshed. It said the coup leaders' objective was to "see the advent of true democracy" by allowing fair and free elections, but it did not say when elections might be held. The message said foreigners in Uganda would not be persecuted, but it asked the international community "not to intervene in this affair."

Garcia takes over Peruvian presidency

LIMA (R) — Alan Garcia, a Social Democrat who hopes to beat Peru's rebels by spreading wealth among the poor, took over as Latin America's youngest president Sunday. The scale of the rebel threat was shown overnight by a series of bombings which breached the massive security shield set up for the inauguration. The Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrillas exploded a car bomb outside military headquarters in Lima and other bombs plunged parts of the capital into darkness. The five-year term of outgoing President Fernando Belaunde Terry, 72, was marred by the insurgency which cost 6,000 lives and property damage worth \$1 billion. In an arrogant farewell to Mr. Belaunde, a conservative who was routed in last April's elections, the rebels etched their hammer-and-sickle symbols into hillsides overlooking shanty-towns in southern Lima and other Andean cities.

In the United Arab Emirates, most newspapers welcomed King Hassan's call. The Abu Dhabi-based Al Itihad newspaper called for the Palestinian issue to be placed on top of the summit's agenda. It said any discussion of the Palestinian question must be based on the independence of the Palestinian decision-making process. The Al Khaleej daily, published in Sharjah, said the most important result expected from the summit is a settlement to Arab differences over political questions. In Dubai, the Al Bayah newspaper said that Arab consensus is a necessity and that opponents of the summit could still be persuaded to attend.

In Qatar, Qatari dailies emphasised the importance of the summit as a forum to ensure Arab solidarity. The Doha-based Gulf Times said in its editorial that all countries who participated in the 1982 Fez summit should participate in the planned conference and define future Arab policies. In Bahrain, Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa said in a newspaper interview given before the summit announcement that prior discussions should be conducted to avoid disputes at the conference table. "Our hope is to unify the Arab World leading to prosperity and settlement of the Palestinian issue. The Palestinian question is our main current issue and unified Arab strategy could get them (the Palestinians) the right of their independent state," he said. The Syrian government Al Thawra newspaper in its Sunday

editorial attacked King Hassan's announcement. Syria had opposed holding a planned summit set for July 13 to discuss the war between Palestinians and Syrian-backed Shi'ite militiamen in Beirut refugee camps that left more than 600 people dead last May. The month-long battle was halted by a Syrian-sponsored truce.

There was no official Syrian reaction to King Hassan's call for the summit, but the Al Thawra newspaper usually reflects government thinking. Lebanese newspapers were cool to the Moroccan call.

In Algeria, the official news agency Algerie Presse Service carried the communique announcing the summit as issued by the Moroccan news agency MAP without comment, and there was no immediate official reaction.

Observers in Algiers said the speed with which the MAP statement was carried indicated at least that Algeria was not systematically against the summit, though it has shown little enthusiasm for it recently. Unless there is prior comment, the best indication of Algeria's attitude will come from the level of the leadership of its eventual delegation, the observers said.

In Tripoli, Libya, the JANA news agency also reported the Moroccan announcement without comment. In Cairo, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman welcomed the Moroccan announcement. "We welcome any move towards

(Continued on page 3)

Iraqis report victory in northern warfront offensive

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said its forces Sunday killed 478 Iranian troops and wounded many others during a dawn commando attack on a mountain on the northern Gulf war front. The daily high command communique also said helicopter gunships flew 162 combat missions against Iranian positions in unspecified areas, inflicting heavy losses.

The communique said two commando battalions from the 33rd division attacked "Height 1666", a reference to its altitude in metres, destroying a large amount of weapons, ammunition and equipment.

Iraq said on Thursday that it successfully drove Iranian troops from positions on "Height 1936", in the same area of Iraqi Kurdistan near where the borders of Iraq, Iran and Turkey meet.

The northern front has been the scene of successive Iraqi counterattacks since Iranian troops occupied some areas there two weeks ago in what Tehran said was a move to cut supply lines to Iraqi-backed rebels in Iran.

Iraq has reported that its warplanes and helicopter gunships have flown hundreds of combat missions over the Iranian positions. Sunday's attack was spearheaded by the Second Commando Brigade, under the 33rd Army Division, according to the spokesman.

The attack came four days after the 33rd Iraqi Division liberated the 1936-metre-high Karamand mountain in northern Kurdistan from two years of Iranian occupation.

The Iraqis, according to official communiqués, killed 40 Iranian soldiers in the operation Thursday to liberate the snow-peaked Karamand Height which is 400 kilometres northeast of Baghdad, and two kilometres west of the internationally-recognised Iran-Iraq border.



The wreckage of a Mercedes Benz car which exploded Sunday near the refugee camp of Shatila in Beirut injuring three (AP wirephoto)

Car bomb injures 3 near Shatila camp

BEIRUT (AP) — A bomb placed under a parked car near a hospital in Beirut's southern suburbs went off Sunday injuring three people, including a 13-year-old boy, witnesses said.

The bomb detonated shortly before 10:00 a.m. (0700 GMT) Sunday under a beige Mercedes Benz parked in front of the Sahel Hospital, adjacent to the Palestinian refugee camp of Shatila, causing damage to nearby buildings.

The wounded were reported in critical condition. Hospital officials said the boy's right leg was blown off by the blast.

Police at the scene said around 10 kilograms of explosives were planted under the vehicle. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the blast. The hospital is located in an area controlled by the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia of Justice Minister Nabih Berri. It stands between the Palestinian refugee

camps of Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh. In May, the camps were the scene of a month-long siege by Amal militiamen. The fighting left more than 600 killed and 2,500 wounded.

The explosion came after a series of talks Saturday between Lebanese Muslim political and religious leaders in the Shouf mountains near Beirut "to close Muslim ranks" before discussing with Christians how to end 10 years of civil war.

As militia leaders — Mr. Berri and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt — held another round of talks at Mr. Junblatt's home in the Shouf district Sunday fighting broke out on the green line that splits Beirut into mostly Christian and mainly Muslim sectors.

The exchanges were the first reported along the civil war front line in the past four days.

Iraq cedes right to host 8th non-aligned summit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Iraq on Sunday officially ceded its right to host the eighth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement expected to be held in 1986. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, in a dispatch from Baghdad, quoted an Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that Iraq, in light of the current situation in the Gulf region and considerations of the heavy responsibilities of holding the summit of the 103-member movement, has opted not to host the conference.

Iraq was originally scheduled to host the seventh summit of the movement but the continuing Gulf war and threats by Iran and its allies to boycott the conference if it was held in Iraq forced the transfer of the venue to New Delhi, India. The late Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi, took over the chairmanship of the movement from Cuban President Fidel Castro during the seventh summit.

The Iraqi spokesman on Sunday recalled that most delegates to the seventh summit had favoured Baghdad as the venue for the eighth conference but the Iraqi delegation had proposed that the issue be discussed and decided on during a meeting of non-aligned foreign ministers in Luanda, Angola, in September 1985.

The non-aligned summit is held every four years. The spokesman said Iraq had proposed the seventh summit meeting be held in New Delhi out of its keenness on preserving the Non-Aligned Movement's unity and ensuring its successes. Iraq, he said, is one of the founders of the movement and is keen to attend the movement's summit meetings on schedule.

The seventh summit was originally scheduled to be held in late 1982 when Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was to take over the chairmanship, but debate over an alternate venue forced its postponement until May 1983 in New Delhi.

Yugoslavia is expected to figure high at the Luanda meeting as the venue for the eighth summit following Sunday's Iraqi announcement.

Israelis reportedly train private Philippine army

MANILA (R) — Israelis are giving military training to young Filipinos on Palawan Island of the Philippines, a Manila newspaper reported Sunday. Bulletin Today newspaper said: "Some 400 trainees belonging to the first batch finished a three-month course sometime last April and... the second batch of about the same number began training early last month."

Rumours of a private army being trained on a small island off southern Palawan have circulated in Manila for some time, but the Bulletin Today report was believed to be the first mention of it in the local press.

Israeli nationals whose smallest type of firearms are machine pistols.

It quoted sources as saying that "the provincial governor, the constabulary provincial commander and the commanding general of western command knew of the existence of the training camp but were extra cautious on talking about them."

It said there had been "persistent but unconfirmed reports that a retired general in the employ of an influential individual also knows about the existence of the training camp."

Bulletin Today also said that U.S. soldiers had been seen on patrol with Philippine marine units in Camarines Norte province in the Central Philippines within the last two weeks.

Berri, Junblatt to set up new front

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt said Sunday they would set up a "national unity front" next month which would lay down terms for national reconciliation.

They spoke at a joint news conference. Mr. Berri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal-movement and national justice minister, said "parties and forces... who believe in a single, Arab democratic Lebanon" would be invited to join the front at a meeting on Aug. 6.

He did not elaborate, but Beirut press reports said the front was expected to consist of left-wing Muslim parties and independent, pro-Syrian Christian figures like former President Suleiman Franjeh.

Mr. Junblatt, the public works minister, said the front would work out "a concept for a solution" to Lebanon's war, but added:

"We know that the battle is not over yet... and that it is impossible to reach a just solution with this fascist party in power."

Mr. Berri and Mr. Junblatt have boycotted cabinet meetings for months and have repeatedly called on President Amin Gemayel to resign because of his government's failure to carry out reforms giving Lebanon's Muslim majority a larger share of power.

Asked if Muslim-Christian dialogue was still possible, Mr. Berri, who was at Mr. Junblatt's ancestral home in the Shouf mountains, said: "We are not against dialogue, but it must be based on the principles of the national unity front."

These principles would be announced on Aug. 6, he added.

Mr. Junblatt, who this month patched up his long-standing alliance with Amal after a recent series of Amal-PSP clashes in west Beirut, said the front would prepare politically and militarily in case their peace proposals failed.

Reuter adds from Tripoli: Interior Minister Abdullah Rassi, who has boycotted Lebanon's "national unity" government since it was formed last year, said Sunday he intended to take up his post.

He told reporters he would discuss with former President Suleiman Franjeh, a Maronite Christian patriarch, when to make the move.

Mr. Rassi began his boycott after Lebanese political leaders failed to consult Mr. Franjeh, his father-in-law, on cabinet appointments prior to the formation of the government in April last year.

Mr. Franjeh, who opposes President Gemayel, had no say in the selection of the cabinet's two Maronite ministers.

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Bahraini premier urges Gulf council to reassess ties with Soviet Union

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — The Arab governments of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) should reassess their ties with the Soviet Union, the prime minister of Bahrain was quoted Sunday as saying, in what was seen here as an indirect behest to establish diplomatic relations with Moscow.

"The USSR is one of the biggest powers in the world," Sheikh Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa told the newspaper Akhbar Al Khaleej in an interview. "The USSR has weight in international issues. We should reassess our ties with some countries, including the USSR."

Sheikh Khalifa said that a resolution on exchanging diplomatic ties with Moscow would have to be taken collectively by the GCC countries — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman — because we have an integrated strategy.

"We thought diplomatic ties with the USSR would be positive, we would take the necessary steps without delay," the Sheikh told the paper's editor, Ahmad Kamal. "Our national interest is what directs our resolutions."

The GCC is a regional economic integration and collective defence pact. Of the six GCC countries Kuwait is the only one to have diplomatic ties with Moscow and the rest of the Socialist Bloc countries.

Arab diplomatic sources here said that Kuwait has been trying to talk its Arab allies in the region into "balancing" their ties with East and West by exchanging relations with the Soviet Union.

But Saudi Arabia, the leading GCC power and the Middle East's oil giant, has obviously been reluctant on that score. In official parlance, theocratic Saudi Arabia rejects Communism as akin to atheism and refuses to have relations with Moscow.

But the same diplomats said that the Bahraini leader in his statement regarding the eventuality

of establishing ties with the Soviet Union did not talk in isolation from Bahrain's GCC allies.

All GCC countries in general, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain in particular, have strong relations with the U.S.

But these countries have been known to be trying to get Washington to play an even-handed role between the Arabs and Israel on the Mideast crisis.

GCC officials often say their leaders are embarrassed by Washington's pro-Israel policy and its lack of sympathy towards the Arab cause. This, they contend, projects their governments as persisting on an attitude of friendliness towards a hostile power, the U.S.

"We should convince America to be just through a realistic Arab strategy," Sheikh Khalifa told Akhbar Al Khaleej.

Responding to a question, Sheikh Khalifa said that Egypt should be returned to the Arab fold "as soon as possible."

Bahrain joined 16 of the Arab League's 21 member countries in severing diplomatic relations with Egypt in protest against its 1979 U.S.-sponsored peace treaty links with Israel.

"I was one of the first (Arab statesmen) to ask that resolutions against Egypt should be reassessed," said Sheikh Khalifa. "I maintain my position because no one can deny Egypt's weight to the Arab body. We should return Egypt (to the Arab camp) as soon as possible."

Turning to the 58-month-old war between Iraq and Iran, Sheikh Khalifa said "Iraq is part of our Arab nation and part of Arab national security. We should all support Iraq. Efforts should be exerted through different means, which could be the best support for both (warring) countries."

Bahrain will always support efforts to stop the Gulf war, said Sheikh Khalifa, noting that Iran has responded to GCC efforts to mediate a halt to the conflict.

"We will not hesitate in our efforts to urge Iran to stop the war," he said.

Sheikh Khalifa conceded that inter-Arab differences were harming the Arab cause, expressing hopes that the Arab World be reunited, made prosperous and a settlement to the Palestinian question attained.

"The Palestinian question is our main current issue, and a unified Arab strategy could get them (Palestinians) the right of their independent country," he said, stressing his government's support for a pan-Arab summit conference in the near future.

But he insisted that "discussions should be carried out before the summit, to avoid more disputes and separations."

Sheikh Khalifa also said that Bahrain, known among bankers as the Zurich of the Gulf, was "still keeping its leading position as a financial centre."

He complained about unidentified Bahrain-based foreign correspondents and visitors who, he said, "are trying to insult or spread bad rumours against our country. They are trying to create differences among our people, and attack our inherited habits."

He added that Bahrain was the "least suffering country" economically as a result of problems of oil price decline, interest rates, and the downturn in economic growth in several countries.

"I believe the (Gulf) region will not suffer recession for a long time, because other countries in the area have also diversified their economies, in the manner of Bahrain."

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, leader of the right-wing Likud Bloc in Prime Minister Shimon Peres' coalition government, on Sunday ignored those calling for the death penalty to combat "terrorism."

Shortly after Mr. Shamir spoke on Israel Army Radio, police announced that three Palestinians had been arrested over the weekend as suspects in the killings of the two Afula teachers.

National police spokesman Koby Bachar said the three lived in a village near Jenin, a West Bank town 16 kilometres south of Afula. The teachers' bodies were found Friday in a small cave midway between Afula and Jenin.

Neither the suspects' names nor home town was given. But Bachar said the three were "cooperating with investigators and handed over the weapon used in the killings and other objects which link them to the act."

Israel Radio reported the suspects were 16 and 17 years old. The teachers, Yosef Eliahu, 35, and Lea Elmakias, 19, disappeared last Sunday after leaving their school in Afula. The next day Eliahu's blood-stained car was found and on Friday the bodies were found.

On Saturday, Jewish protesters beat Arabs and stoned Arab-owned cars and businesses in Afula. Police detained dozens of Jews, and some Arabs sought safety in the police station. Several hundred Arabs work in the town, which has a predominantly Jewish population of about 20,000.

Mr. Shamir told Israel Army Radio he hoped Prime Minister Shimon Peres' cabinet would vote at its next session on Monday to institute the death penalty and expulsions for convicted terrorists.

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MASRI RECEIVES BELGIAN ENVOY: Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri (left) receives at his office Sunday the newly-appointed Belgian Ambassador to Jordan Guido Vansina (right) and accepted a copy of the envoy's credentials.

Kuwait cuts aid to Third World

By Rory Channing

KUWAIT — Kuwait, ranked as the top aid donor to the Third World, is cutting back its handouts as it is squeezed by a slump in oil revenue.

Since the 1973 oil boom, Kuwait has pumped billions of dollars into social and economic development projects in 63 countries around the world.

It has also handed out several billion dollars to help neighbouring Iraq in its long-running war with Iran, and given substantial sums of money to the Arab cause against Israel.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, using the ratio of official aid to gross national product (GNP) as its yardstick, named the northern Gulf state as the world's top donor in 1984. It gave 3.8 per cent of its GNP in aid, dwarfing the 1.02 per cent of the Netherlands, the highest-ranked industrialised country, and the 0.36 per cent average for the industrialised world as a whole.

"Yet this falls far short of the impressive 4.5 per cent ratio of aid to GNP recorded by Kuwait only two years earlier, when the oil boom was already over," a local banker said.

Kuwait's oil revenues have slipped to half their level of five years ago, bringing an era of relative austerity marked by three state budget deficits in a row and stiff spending cuts.

Official foreign aid was slashed 31 per cent last year to \$935 million from \$1.37 billion in 1983, the National Bank of Kuwait said in an economic review.

Recipients of both politically-oriented and economic aid were hit by the cuts, which marked a major shift in policy from the early 1980s when Kuwait set aside a fairly steady sum of \$1.2-1.4 billion a year for foreign assistance.

Among the casualties were the "frontline" Arab states bordering Israel which have enjoyed substantial aid under an agreement reached at a 1978 Arab summit in Baghdad.

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and five other oil producing states pledged to pay \$30 billion to Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation over 10 years. Egypt was excluded because of its peace treaty with Israel that year.

But Kuwait, citing reduced oil income, lopped 39 per cent off frontline aid in the 1984-85 financial year to June, reducing its contribution to \$340 million.

Kuwait's parliament later voted to cut this aid completely over the failure of some other donor states to contribute.

Jordan says it has received no aid from Algeria or Libya since the Baghdad pledge, while Iraq stopped payments after war broke out with Iran in 1980.

Economic aid has long been used by Kuwait as a key foreign policy tool to forge friendly ties around the globe, through the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development set up in 1962.

The fund, which despite its name lends virtually worldwide, is the oldest of all Arab-based aid funds and has steered nearly \$4.5 billion towards needy Third World states.

The fund traditionally has concentrated on economic criteria in its loan policy, but is willing also to use aid as a political weapon. It has warned African countries, which last year received a quarter of its loans, against seeking ties with Israel, and blacklisted Liberia when it ignored the threat.

Meantime, to the surprise of some bankers here, the fund has decided to resume aid to Egypt, which was cut off in 1978 after Cairo signed the Camp David accords leading to its peace treaty with Israel the following year.

had to be impotent, and U.S. policy had to be "purposeful" to enable "moderate" Arab states to justify cooperation with the United States.

"None of those conditions exists today," Dr. Kissinger said.

"Domestic unrest and an unprecedented economic mess" on toes of the Lebanon withdrawal had divided Israel more than at any time in its history, "strengthening the hand of those radical Arabs who argue that in the end Israel will yield to pain if persistently administered," he said.

"There is no self-evident need for throwing the dice," said Dr. Kissinger. "But there is an overwhelming need to avoid another failure in the Middle East...the time is not ripe for an all-out diplomatic effort staking American credibility in the Middle East."

In Riyadh meanwhile, a ranking Palestinian official on Sunday criticised the U.S. administration for "refusing" to talk with an autonomous Palestinian team along with the Jordanian delegation for the projected Mideast peace talks.

Rafiq Al Nathe, member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's mainline command group Fateh, said in a statement that Washington's "refusal amounts to an attempt to circumvent Palestinian legitimacy."

Mr. Nathe, head of the PLO bureau in Saudi Arabia, said the U.S. has "refused to accept an autonomous Palestinian team (of negotiators) as part of the joint PLO-Jordanian delegation" for Middle East peace talks.

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestinian resistance fighters have ambushed an Israeli military patrol throwing hand grenades at the occupants near Jabalia Refugee Camp in the occupied Gaza Strip. The Israeli military spokesman, who acknowledged the assault on Sunday, claimed that no casualties have been reported among the Israeli troops.

Sudan union threatens to boycott BA

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan's Civil Aviation Workers Union has threatened to boycott British Airways (BA) next week unless the airline stops overflights to South Africa, the official Sudan News Agency SUNA said Sunday. A union note submitted Saturday to army ruler Gen. Abdul Rahman Swaredh said all technical services for BA flight to Khartoum or across Sudanese air space would be halted if the airline did not comply. "Our move is in solidarity with the legitimate struggle of the African people against the hateful racist regime in South Africa," the note said.

Khartoum seizes trucks for relief work

KHARTOUM (R) — The Sudanese cabinet has ordered the seizure of all private trucks to help take food to famine-stricken regions, the official Sudan News Agency SUNA reported. The agency said owners would be given fair payment and it quoted Interior Minister Abbas Madani as saying people who did not comply with the order, made under emergency laws, would be severely punished. Prime Minister Al Gazouli Dafa Allah said last week Sudan needed \$700 million to improve its rail system, which had handicapped famine relief efforts.

Turkey to raise Bulgarian Turks' issue

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu left for Finland for 10th anniversary celebrations of the Helsinki accords planning to raise the issue of what Ankara says is pressure on ethnic Turks in Bulgaria. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Turkey would voice charges that the Sofia government is forcing its ethnic Turkish minority to adopt Bulgarian names. Sofia denies the charges.

3 Palestinians arrested for killing 2 Israelis

TEL AVIV (AP) — In a case that has inflamed Jewish-Arab tensions in Israel, three Palestinians from the occupied West Bank have been arrested in the killings of two Jewish school teachers, police said Sunday.

The news was broadcast about five hours before the teachers' funerals were to be conducted in northern Israel.

A crowd of about 100 Jews quickly gathered outside the police station in the town of Afula 120 kilometres north of Jerusalem and demanded to know the name of the suspects' village, Israel Radio reported.

The killings, which have been seen as part of an escalating violence inside Israel, prompted anti-Arab violence in Afula on Saturday and calls for Israel to institute the death penalty.

Israel Radio reported that 650 policemen were dispatched to Afula in an effort to prevent further violence during the funerals.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, leader of the right-wing Likud Bloc in Prime Minister Shimon Peres' coalition government, on Sunday ignored those calling for the death penalty to combat "terrorism."

Shortly after Mr. Shamir spoke on Israel Army Radio, police announced that three Palestinians had been arrested over the weekend as suspects in the killings of the two Afula teachers.

National police spokesman Koby Bachar said the three lived in a village near Jenin, a West Bank town 16 kilometres south of Afula. The teachers' bodies were found Friday in a small cave midway between Afula and Jenin.

Neither the suspects' names nor home town was given. But Bachar said the three were "cooperating with investigators and handed over the weapon used in the killings and other objects which link them to the act."

Israel Radio reported the suspects were 16 and 17 years old. The teachers, Yosef Eliahu, 35, and Lea Elmakias, 19, disappeared last Sunday after leaving their school in Afula. The next day Eliahu's blood-stained car was found and on Friday the bodies were found.

On Saturday, Jewish protesters beat Arabs and stoned Arab-owned cars and businesses in Afula. Police detained dozens of Jews, and some Arabs sought safety in the police station. Several hundred Arabs work in the town, which has a predominantly Jewish population of about 20,000.

Mr. Shamir told Israel Army Radio he hoped Prime Minister Shimon Peres' cabinet would vote at its next session on Monday to institute the death penalty and expulsions for convicted terrorists.

had to be impotent, and U.S. policy had to be "purposeful" to enable "moderate" Arab states to justify cooperation with the United States.

"None of those conditions exists today," Dr. Kissinger said.

"Domestic unrest and an unprecedented economic mess" on toes of the Lebanon withdrawal had divided Israel more than at any time in its history, "strengthening the hand of those radical Arabs who argue that in the end Israel will yield to pain if persistently administered," he said.

"There is no self-evident need for throwing the dice," said Dr. Kissinger. "But there is an overwhelming need to avoid another failure in the Middle East...the time is not ripe for an all-out diplomatic effort staking American credibility in the Middle East."

In Riyadh meanwhile, a ranking Palestinian official on Sunday criticised the U.S. administration for "refusing" to talk with an autonomous Palestinian team along with the Jordanian delegation for the projected Mideast peace talks.

Rafiq Al Nathe, member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's mainline command group Fateh, said in a statement that Washington's "refusal amounts to an attempt to circumvent Palestinian legitimacy."

Mr. Nathe, head of the PLO bureau in Saudi Arabia, said the U.S. has "refused to accept an autonomous Palestinian team (of negotiators) as part of the joint PLO-Jordanian delegation" for Middle East peace talks.

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Israeli-backed militiaman killed in South Lebanon

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — A post-manned by members of an Israeli-backed "home guard" militia in South Lebanon was attacked before dawn Sunday and at least one militiaman was killed, according to Israeli military sources and a U.N. official.

The Israeli sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said two militiamen were killed and five others were missing after their post in the village of Barshit came under fire about 4 a.m. (0100 GMT).

But Timur Goksel, spokesman for the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), said local residents reported that only one man was killed and four were missing.

Goksel said members of UNIFIL's Irish contingent discovered a militiaman's body at the post during a routine patrol through the Shiite Muslim village, eight kilometres from the Israeli border. He said a light machine gun, usually fixed at the position was missing and no other militiamen were in sight.

UNIFIL positions reported hearing shooting from the direction of Barshit during the night but said gunfire was a nightly occurrence in the area, Goksel added.

Lebanese militiamen who work with the Israelis have been frequent targets of ambushes, assassinations and car-bombings. Shifres from Amal, the biggest militia in South Lebanon, have vowed to rid the area of Israelis and their supporters.

Barshit's Israeli-allied "home guard" militia is one of several set up in villages near the Israeli-Lebanese border. It is separate from the Israeli-trained South Lebanon Army militia, and its members normally serve only in their own villages.

Two Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanon landed near the northern Israeli border town of Kiryat Shmona early Saturday but caused no casualties, witnesses said.

A Kiryat Shmona resident told Reuters by telephone the explosions at 11 a.m. caused small brush fires.

A military spokesman in Tel Aviv declined comment.

Witnesses said two Katyushas landed about a kilometre south of Kiryat Shmona, a frequent target of Palestinian commando rocket attacks before the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Katyushas last hit northern Israel on June 10, the day the bulk of Israeli regular army units completed their withdrawal from Lebanon.

Since then, several Katyusha rocket-launchers aimed at Israel have been found and dismantled inside its self-declared security zone in South Lebanon.

NEWS IN BRIEF

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TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
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MAIN CHANNEL
17:00 Koran
17:30 Cartoons
17:30 Children's Programme
18:00 The Games of Nations
18:30 Local Programme on the Arab Forces

19:25 Programme Review
19:40 News Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:40 Arabic Series
21:25 Tomorrow's Programme
21:40 Local Programme
22:00 News in English
22:30 Religious Programme and signing off

FOREIGN CHANNEL
17:45 French Programme: Le Choix du Lundi
19:00 News in French
19:30 Sport Magazine (French)
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Comedy: Who is the Boss
21:00 Canadian Film
21:10 News in English
22:30 Widows — Eps 5

RADIO JORDAN
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07:00 Light Music
07:30 News
07:45 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
08:30 Pop Session
09:00 News Summary
09:30 Pop Session
10:00 News Bulletin
10:30 Over a Cup of Tea
10:45 News Summary
11:00 News Summary
11:30 Old Favourites
11:45 The 15th Century A.H.
12:00 Pop Session
12:30 News Summary
13:00 News Summary
13:30 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:30 Instruments
14:45 Over a Cup of Tea
15:00 News Summary
15:30 Instruments
16:00 Old Favourites
16:30 The 15th Century A.H.
17:00 Pop Session
17:30 News Summary
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Sports Round-up
18:45 Special Feature
19:00 News
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:30 Evening Show Cont.

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

CIRCUS
* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.

VIDEO
* Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.

* Video on French "Fountain" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre

CULTURAL CENTRES
Royal Cultural Centre - tel. 6610267
American Cultural Library - 644371
British Cultural Centre - 6361478
French Cultural Centre - 637009
Goethe Institute - 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre - 642023
Spanish Cultural Centre - 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre - 639777
Haya Arts Centre - 665195
Husseini Youth City - 6671816
Y.W.C.A. - 641793
Y.W.M.C.A. - 664251
Amman Municipal Library - 637111
University of Jordan Library - 843555

MUSEUMS
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaic from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Madaba, Jabal Luvash. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. and

NEWS IN BRIEF

King condolences Abu Breez family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday deputed Madaba's district governor to participate in the burial ceremony for Sheikh Abu Breez and to convey the King's condolences to the family of the deceased.

Arafat visits Sati family

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Saturday evening condoled the Sati family on the death of Mr. Ziyad Al Sati, first secretary at the Jordanian embassy in Ankara who was assassinated on Wednesday. Mr. Arafat paid a visit to Al Sati family in the company of PLO Executive Committee member Abdul Razzak Al Yahya and other PLO officials in Amman.

Rifai to chair talks on 5-year plan

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai is Wednesday expected to address an expanded meeting of members of various committees involved in drawing up the five-year national development plan for 1986-1990. Mr. Rifai is expected to outline his government's policy and objectives regarding the plan. Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour will speak about the progress of work for the plan. The meeting will be held at the University of Jordan.

Hmoud to chair meeting on services

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Al Hmoud will chair a meeting at Irbid Municipality Tuesday to discuss services offered by the municipality as well as its present and future projects. Mr. Hmoud will also preside over a meeting at Irbid governorate headquarters to discuss services provided to citizens through local councils and ways of overcoming problems impeding the work of these councils.

Government studying expatriates' resolution

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian government is carefully studying recommendations and resolutions passed by the First Jordanian Expatriates Conference which concluded in Amman last week. Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan said Sunday. The minister also denied reports by the Kuwaiti News Agency quoting the local press as saying that the resolutions were individual initiatives. The minister said that the recommendations and resolutions, which were published at the end of the conference, were clear and do not tolerate any misinterpretation.

AMPCO to receive JD 2 million

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet decided during its session on Saturday evening to extend JD 2 million to the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO) to enable the company to purchase tomatoes from farmers.

Cultural centre marks Soviet navy day

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Soviet Cultural Centre Sunday held a reception party to mark the day of the Soviet Navy. The reception, which was attended by Jordanian dignitaries and senior officials, included documentaries on the fleet.

Abu Nuseir project receives support

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has decided to complete the Abu Nuseir housing project and also decided to allow the Housing Corporation to spend an extra JD 9.5 million in addition to previously committed contracts with executing companies.

Department issues report on forestry programmes

AMMAN (J.T.) — A report by the Ministry of Agriculture's Range and Afforestation Department said that the rainfall in the agricultural season of this year exceeded the quantity of rainfall water for the whole of last year and this has prompted the department to carry on with its plans to plant forest trees and to establish pastures.

The report, covering the 1984/85 agricultural season, said that plans to plant trees last year had to be postponed due to poor rainfall, but added that this year there had been sufficient rainfall to allow the planting of trees to go on. The report said that a total of 625,000 dunams of land in Jordan is covered with forest trees, which is 0.67 per cent of the total area of the country. The report pointed out that forest trees conserve water and prevent soil erosion and desertification.

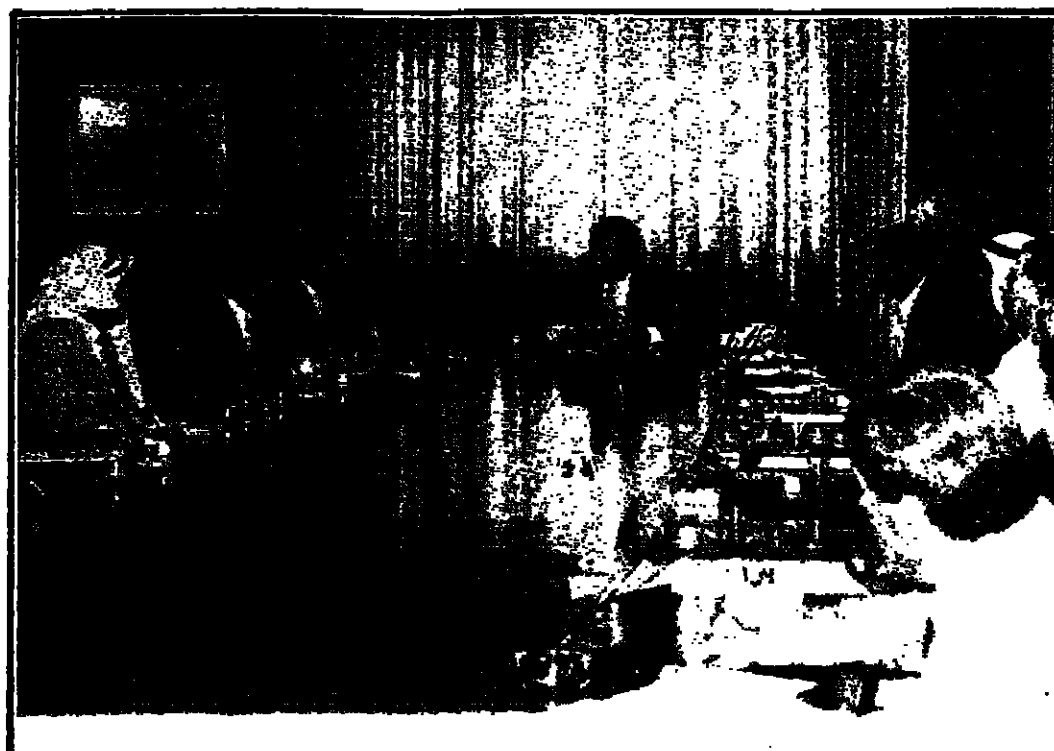
The department is concerned with three important tasks: Protecting forest areas, improving and maintaining the soil and managing pasture-land to ensure grazing areas for livestock in the country, the report said.

The report referred to the danger of fires which destroy many trees every year. It said that 48 fires occurred last year compared with 73 in 1983, thus reducing the parched forest-land from 3,190 dunams in 1983 to 139 in 1984. Fires pose the gravest danger to forest trees in Jordan and the department takes all possible precautionary measures to prevent them, especially in the summer, the report said.

The Range and Afforestation Department planted trees on 285.3 dunams of land in the past year and this was done to prevent soil erosion and beautify the landscape and also to protect the environment, the report added. The department also produced a total of 2,453 tonnes of timber and 365 tonnes of charcoal within the course of its various afforestation operations, it added.

According to the report, the department produced seven million tree saplings in 1984 in accordance with an annual plan and in the light of the increasing demand for trees by the public and private institutions. These trees were produced in 13 nurseries around the country and planted in 302 dunams of the department's land, the report said.

The report also covered progress in developing the Zarqa River Basin and studies and research done on the 1983/84 agricultural seasons aimed at developing agricultural land and preventing soil erosion.



Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai Sunday holds talks with the president of the Jordan Valley Farmers' Association and board members to discuss farmers' problems and the activities of the association (Petra photo)

Rifai expresses government's concern for farmers, agriculture

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai Sunday voiced the government's keenness on improving farmers' conditions and helping them to increase their production. He said the government is concerned with supporting the Jordan Valley Farmers' Association (JVFA) to enable it to play its role in the service of farmers in the Jordan Valley.

Mr. Rifai was speaking at a meeting in his office with JVFA President Adel Al Shamaileh and association board members. They discussed the government's policies towards supporting the agricultural sector and dealing with problems and obstacles encountered by farmers. They also reviewed subjects of concern to the JVFA and ways in which the government can support the organisation.

Jordanian children participate in Bulgarian 'peace' festival

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan was among 130 world nations taking part in the "Banner of Peace" festival which was held in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia between July 10 and 20. The Kingdom was represented by eight children from the Haya Arts Centre accompanied by the centre's assistant director Hana Al Kabarti.

The event, organised by the Bulgarian government every three years, included various cultural and recreational activities for the children, all under 14 years of age. Ms. Kabarti told the Jordan Times. She said that the children participated in sports, paintings, handicraft work, and most importantly, took part in a parliament session held in Sofia during which they delivered addresses conveying messages of peace from their nations. The event was a good chance for the children to

familiarise themselves with new cultures, heritage and languages. Ms. Kabarti said.

She said Bulgarian government officials whom she met, commended Her Majesty Queen Nour's idea of inviting children from other nations to Jordan, because of the obvious benefits for the children.

The Jordanian participants took part in all the activities and the programmes planned and organised by Bulgarian authorities. Ms. Kabarti added.

Phosphate sales yield net profit of JD 5 million

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan sold phosphates worth JD 34.5 million in the first half of 1985 making a net profit of JD 5 million, according to a statement issued by the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC). The statement was issued following a board meeting to review the company's operations in the first half of the year.

According to the statement, the company's mines produced 3.03 million tonnes in the past six months compared with 5.04 million tonnes in the same period of 1984. The slight reduction was due to the temporary closure of the Ruseifeh mines for more than two months.

The statement said that the overall phosphate sales registered 2.1 per cent more than last year's figures for the same period. In the first six months of 1985 the company sold 2.41 million tonnes compared with 2.36 million tonnes in the first half of 1984, the statement explained.

According to the statement, JPMC expects to increase its phosphate exports by 50 per cent in the second half of the year despite unfavourable world markets.

Committee organises protest against Hospice closure

AMMAN (Petra) — The inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem will Monday observe a day for solidarity with the Hospice Hospital which the Israeli authorities intend to close down. The show of solidarity was announced in pamphlets distributed by the Friends of the Hospice Hospital Committee which said that scores of Palestinian personalities will take part in the event.

A gathering to demonstrate Arab protest against the Israeli measure will be held at the hospital building in order to express the Arab population's deep resentment for the Israeli decision and Arab determination to keep the hospital open to offer services to the local population, the committee said.

The committee also said that the hospital is still open for business and appealed to all sick people to seek treatment at the Hospice on Monday in support of the protest gathering.

The protest follows a commercial strike by Arabs last Wednesday in the occupied West Bank and Jerusalem to protest at Israel's closure of the hospital. A representative of the striking Palestinian institutions said that the closure was "politically motivated and contravened international conventions."

In Amman, the Jordanian government last week complained to five Western nations about Israel's decision to close down the Hospice Hospital and appealed to them for help to halt Israel's practices against the Arab population under occupation.

Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Tayseer Toukan told the ambassadors of the United States, France, Italy, Greece and the chargé d'affaires of the United Kingdom and Sweden in Amman that the Israeli move was designed to deny medical services to thousands of Arab inhabitants in the Jerusalem area.

Jordan had earlier announced its determination to defend the legal rights of the hospital's staff, despite Israel's closure order. Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri voiced Jordan's stance in a meeting with Austrian ambassador Arnold Moebius and said the Jordanian government will continue to help the Hospice staff so that they may continue their medical services to the local inhabitants.

The hospital building is owned by Austria's Roman Catholic Church, and the Austrian interior minister has said in Vienna that the closure order was an arbitrary act directed against the Palestinian people.

Mu'ta invites tawjihi graduates to apply for university courses

KARAK (Petra) — Mu'ta University will start receiving applications for study as of today from graduates who passed the general secondary study certificate (tawjihi) and the university will accept students from both the literary and scientific streams.

Director of the university's registration and admissions department Qahtan Al Momani said that the university now includes the specialisations of electrical and mechanical engineering, computer sciences, physics, administrative sciences, Arabic, mathematics, chemistry, law, English as well as military and police sciences. He added that the university provides students with accommodation, clothes and food in addition to a monthly salary of JD 56 during the four-year study period after which graduates with Bachelor of Arts degrees will be appointed to the rank of second lieutenant and will serve in the Jordanian Armed Forces or Public Security Directorate.

Applicants should have a minimum average of 75 per cent for engineering studies and 60 per cent for other specialisations. Mr. Momani pointed out, adding that students can obtain applications forms from post offices in their areas.

King to head delegation to summit

(Continued from page 1)

Arab solidarity," he said. But officials privately expressed disappointment that the question of Egypt's readmission to the Arab League was not included in the proposed agenda.

Egypt's membership in the league was suspended and most Arab countries broke their ties with Cairo following its 1979 separate peace treaty with Israel.

It was in his capacity as the current chairman of the Arab League that King Hassan made the announcement of the summit on Saturday.

King Hassan said the Arabs must unite their ranks before the planned summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The king, reading a letter he sent to Arab heads of state, said the Arab Nation was at a crossroads: Either it would make its contribution to international détente for risk being an outsider with decisions made in its absence.

He did not say in which city the summit would convene, but said "nearly everyone" thought it should be held without delay.

The king recalled that he initially proposed the summit to discuss exclusively the situation of the Palestinians in Lebanon.

But he said consultations had shown this issue was viewed as just one aspect of a more preoccupying general state of affairs — the situation in the Arab World and inter-Arab relations.

King Hassan's announcement of the Aug. 7 meeting came as a surprise since Arab diplomatic sources in Rabat two days ago said plans to hold an early special summit had been postponed.

The king had proposed a summit in Casablanca and Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Kibi suggested it be held on July 28.

Addressing the news conference, to which only the Arab press was admitted, King Hassan said two issues must be the subject of a frank debate among Arab heads of state:

— Clearing the situation pre-

vailing within the Arab Nation. The Palestinian question examined in the light and within the framework of the Fez plan.

The Fez peace plan, unanimously adopted in September 1982, implicitly recognised Israel's right to exist in exchange for Israel's withdrawal from Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Arab Jerusalem.

"Most of us agree that the time has come to see where the Fez plan stands, what its impact is now in the world, and how far it has gone... towards being accepted as the necessary framework for any solution to our problems," King Hassan said.

King Hassan said the agenda of the Morocco summit would not include discussion of Egypt's re-admission to the Arab League. But he said the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the PLO would be examined to see whether it conformed with the provisions

of the Fez peace plan.

King Hassan said that the current Jordanian-Palestinian initiative would "logically" be discussed at the summit.

"If these initiatives are compatible with the Fez plan, the summit can only approve them," King Hassan said. "In the contrary case, the summit will invite the Jordanians and Palestinians to modify their action or abandon their initiative," he said.

He noted that President Reagan had mentioned the Fez plan directly for the first time in an interview given to the Arab magazine Al Hawadis last week.

King Hassan said it was necessary to define a juridical framework for the Palestinians so that they were neither a state within the state of Lebanon, Syria or Jordan, nor considered as simple refugees as under U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

Ugandan leaders suspend constitution

(Continued from page 1)

He said that among them were Peter Oti, minister of state for defence, and Edward Rurangaranga, minister of state in the prime minister's office.

The capital, the scene of heavy gunfire and some looting on Saturday as army units seized power, was quiet Sunday morning. A curfew from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. seemed to be observed by most residents of this verdant, tropical city nestled among rolling hills.

There was some sporadic shooting overnight, believed to be by soldiers celebrating the coup or skirmishes with Obote loyalists. But no major incidents were reported.

Pro-Obote soldiers reportedly took hostage some soldiers from the Acholi tribe at Kampala's Makindye army barracks. The rebel leader is an Acholi, as are most of his soldiers.

Mr. Obote is of the Langi tribe, which, along with the Acholi, has dominated the armed forces. Fighting within the military has pitted

Langi against Acholi. It was the second time Mr. Obote has been overthrown by disgruntled troops. He was toppled by Mr. Amin, his army chief of staff, in 1971, and returned to power in a 1980 election following Mr. Amin's 1979 ouster by Tanzanian troops and an irregular Ugandan force.

The new leaders in Kampala also appeared to all Ugandans including the leader of a four-year guerrilla war against Mr. Obote, Yoweri Museveni, to join the insurrection.

Mr. Museveni, who is in Sweden, said in a television interview that he was not directly involved in the coup but that it was the climax of the guerrilla war. He said he was willing to go to Uganda but did not plan to do so immediately.

The United States last year accused the Ugandan army of killing at least 100,000 civilians in the rebel areas. Over 200,000 people were made homeless in the fighting.

ATTENTION

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Guest Column

By Mustafa Darwish - Al Rai

A two-channel Arab-Japanese relationship

JAPANESE FOREIGN Minister Shintaro Abe visited Jordan recently in the course of a Middle Eastern tour which took him also to Syria and Saudi Arabia. The large and high level delegation accompanying Mr. Abe on the tour and the duration of the visit to each country reflect the importance of the talks he held with government leaders in the three Arab countries, specially at this time when the Palestine problem is going through a crucial stage.

The Japanese minister in his talks with the Jordanian government officials reiterated his

country's call for a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands for the sake of reaching a just and durable solution to the Palestine problem. Mr. Abe also voiced Japan's backing for Jordan's moves to reach a settlement in the light of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord signed in Amman on Feb. 11.

Needless to say that Japan's vast interests in the Arab World help to shape its policies towards the Arab countries. It is no secret to say that the Arab World forms the largest world market for Japan's industrial

and technological goods that include vehicles, heavy machinery, electrical and electronic equipment, computers, watches and many other commodities quite common in all Arab countries.

In return, Japan depends to a large extent on Arab oil as a major source of energy for its industry. Until Mr. Abe's visit to Jordan and making known his country's stand vis-a-vis Arab questions, the Arabs had seen in Tokyo's attitude a carbon copy of that adopted by countries of the European Community, specially with

regard to the Palestine question. Tokyo's stand resented, in the eyes of many Arabs, a similar attitude to the ambiguous declaration announced by the European Community leaders in Venice some years ago. The Arab countries had also noticed that the more the Arab governments displayed differences and disunity, the more ambiguous the stands of Japan and the European Community became. There were times when these stands appeared to be completely aligned with those of the United States, which backs

Israel. Perhaps the Japanese had to assume certain ambiguous stands on different occasions under United States pressure...

Policy-makers in Japan and government leaders in Tokyo no doubt realise the huge interests their country has with the Arab World. They know that Japanese industrial products are so common in the Arab countries and are present in every home in the form of television, video or radio sets, watches or other commodities. They also realise that Japan's interests lie in the continuous

and uninterrupted flow of Arab crude oil to Japanese industries. The Japanese leaders realise that their country needs Arab oil more than Arab need Japanese goods, which can be replaced by other nations, products.

We hope that the Japanese minister and his accompanying delegation's visit has fully acquainted them with the situation in our region and that they now better understand the Palestinian tragedy. We hope that Japan will continue to stand by what is right and just, and continue to support Arab demands for their lands and for peace.

Call for summit

ONCE again, the Arab World finds itself involved in a new round of bickering over the question of holding a meeting for Arab leaders, an issue that has been outstanding for many months. King Hassan II of Morocco, who is sponsoring the coming meeting, has just announced August 7 as the new date for the proposed summit conference in Morocco and said the summit this time will be held with or without the minority of Arab states which oppose it.

Of course, if the summit does convene, the heads of state will have a chance to discuss a host of issues of utmost concern to their countries, like the Gulf war, the situation in Lebanon and the continued Israeli occupation of Arab land. In fact, a summit will be of benefit not only to those countries which wish to attend it but also to the cause of those states which intend to boycott it.

But the planned summit, instead of serving as a means for unifying Arab countries' stands, seems to have created new causes for tension and dissent among them, and opened the door for renewed recriminations. As the Arabs busy themselves with these side issues and continue to level accusations, charges and counter charges, against one another, more and more efforts are being wasted and more chances for dealing with common dangers are lost.

Israel, which must surely be gloating over this situation, pursues its own plans which are designed to perpetuate its occupation of Arab land. Meanwhile, the rest of the world takes a dim view of what the Arab World is doing and prefers to ignore us until such time when we can put our own house in order.

Well, this state of affairs need not continue for much longer since we now have a firm decision to hold the summit for whoever wants to attend it. Divisions in Arab ranks could not possibly get worse after the majority of Arab leaders has met and decided on our best course of action. If anything, the summit's decisions will have been binding on all member states of the Arab League, just as those of the Amman conference in 1980 have now been accepted by everybody.

Outstanding issues among Arab states are complex but pressing. It is only natural therefore that an Arab summit should be called to discuss our differences and problems in order to settle them.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Israel escalates terror

WITH THE formation in Israel of special armed squads to escalate and intensify operations against the Palestinian population, the Zionist state has thus officially adopted organised terrorism. The Israeli authorities justified the formation of the new force by claiming that the Arabs have stepped up their armed resistance against the occupation forces, carrying out in six months more actions against the Israeli army than the whole of past year's attacks.

The formation of the new force coincided with a campaign against the Arabs living in Afula district of occupied Palestine which was justified by the authorities as a reaction to the killing of two Israeli teachers, which they blamed on the Arab population. This confrontation should really awaken the Arab countries which must extend a helping hand to their Arab kinsmen under Israeli rule who are now facing arbitrary measures and being subjected to all forms of terror.

The Arab resistance is certain to increase and to include all areas under Israeli rule, and the more the repression, the tougher the resistance will be. But the Palestinians under Israeli rule require backing and support from their brethren in the Arab countries so that they can carry on the struggle and regain their rights.

Al Dustour: Pressing need for summit

KING HASSAN of Morocco has just announced a new date for the planned Arab summit, which is now to take place on Aug. 7. The announcement rekindled hopes in the hearts of many Arabs and paved the way for a new effort designed to remove all obstacles impeding the Arab leaders' meeting. King Hussein has said that issues of extreme importance await the summit and the Arab leaders should find ways of solving them.

Among the most pressing questions for the summit are the attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war. The holding of this summit comes at a time when the Arab nation is going through one of its most crucial stages, and therefore should present the leaders with a chance to discuss in detail different issues and problems that beset the Arab World.

The summit is such an important event in the lives of the Arab people, and Arab leaders should therefore do everything they can to attend it and take decisions that will benefit these masses and the future generations. There can be no excuse for any leader shunning the summit, because as a leader he should shoulder responsibility for the nation and through a summit all leaders can plan pan-Arab strategies and end divisions among their countries.

Sawt Al Shaab: Summit convenes either way

AS WAS expected, the Arab summit will be attended by only those who support pan-Arab action and those who believe in joint Arab action to serve the whole Arab nation. The summit, which will be held early next month, is not an end by itself but it will offer a chance to the Arab leaders to handle their problems and discuss means of ending divisions and also solve many outstanding questions.

King Hassan II of Morocco, in announcing a new date for the summit, said there should be no excuses for any leader not to attend, and if some leaders choose not to take part, the summit will be held without them. It is thus clear that the propaganda campaign launched by Syria against the convening of the planned summit had not achieved any results. The Syrian regime finds in Arab divisions and Arab disputes a golden opportunity to thrive and to impose their hegemony on Lebanon and other regimes. They oppose any summit where the Lebanese question and other pressing Arab problems can be discussed and solved. They also refuse to take part in a joint action that would restore solidarity among Arab states because this might harm their own civil objectives.

King Hassan has said that current Arab affairs will top the Arab leaders' agenda, which will also include the Palestine problem. His announcement came as a reply to all accusations levelled by Syria against Arab countries wishing to attend the summit and to silence any campaigns directed against pan-Arab action.

Giving white South Africans a choice

By Andrew Young

Mr. Young, a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and now mayor of Atlanta, travels frequently to Africa. This comment is adapted from an interview conducted by Peter Ross Range before the recent declaration of a state of emergency in parts of South Africa.

THE UNITED STATES should be uniting the rest of the world in support of aggressive negotiations between the existing government in South Africa and the government in exile, which is on Robben Island in prison — a government of more than a thousand people that the South Africans have felt it necessary to arrest. It's not an all-black group. There's a significant white population, a coloured population, an Indian population. South Africa can settle this whole issue by very simply agreeing to talk with the legitimate leaders of South Africa's majority.

The African National Congress has publicly advocated a multiracial state. It's probably the first of the liberation movements, and it didn't advocate violence for a long, long time. Violence is still minimal against white South Africans. It's just beginning. We're in the midst of an escalating revolution.

There's no way by any 20th century standard of democracy and human decency that you can consider a 15-per cent group that happens to be holding power to be a legitimate government. It hardly even qualifies as a civilised government. What Nelson Mandela says is that the blacks are not creating the violence, the violence is being created by the government. If the government will renounce violence, he will renounce violence.

There have been several hundred killings of blacks by the government this year. There have been very few if any killings of whites. So the violence in South Africa is government violence against innocent, unarmed citizens.

We should be prepared to go to the United Nations to bring about the Chapter 7 sanctions. There has to be a lot of power mobilised theoretically against South Africa.

The demand for change has to be very simple, very specific. For example: Get out of Namibia. Allow the United Nations process of elections to be implemented. Set up a process of negotiation with the leadership-in-exile and release them from jail to operate as legitimate leaders of an independent country.

Only the United States can put together a settlement, or even a process for a settlement. The president of the United States is the only one who really has the moral authority. Now he's not using it, and doesn't understand the nature of that power, I'm afraid.

I also think it's very dangerous for the United States to get into complicated situations like this alone. When I was at the United Nations, I set up the five Western powers as a contact group. If I were doing it again, I would include Japan, because any kind of sanctions cannot just include American companies. It has to include the Europeans and the Japanese — the developed world.



You have to give the South African whites a choice: If you're going to be a part of the civilised world, you're going to act civilised. If not, we're not going to be a party to any business dealings that help keep you going.

I encourage the movement of total divestment, I encourage protest. It's doable, and it would work! But it's not necessary. If you have power organised, you don't have to use it. It's in the absence of power that you have to do things drastically and excessively.

The one thing I think you might have to use is an airline embargo. It's possible to implement, it's effective, and it doesn't hurt any poor people. It doesn't really destroy the economy, it just puts an added burden on South Africa's ability to function.

There are seats on 747s that leave South Africa every night going to Europe, Asia and America. People don't live in South Africa. They make their money there and go away to live and to spend. They enjoy themselves in other places. So what you're doing with an airline embargo is adding a 60-day time to doing business.

You make it almost impossible for anyone to do business with South Africa. Nobody in their right mind is investing money in South Africa now, like nobody was investing in Iran a year before the Shah fell.

I liken South Africa now to Iran at the time of Jimmy Carter's election. If we had known that three years into the administration, Iran was going to explode, we would have forced the Shah into a constitutional monarchy. We would have worked out some power-sharing accommodation with the mullahs.

I didn't pay enough attention, but all the signs were there for people who really knew Iran. Now we're saying that for people who know South Africa, including South Africans themselves, the signs are there.

The ultimate goal of the African National Congress is for people to live together. Right now we're dealing with a situation where they don't know how, and they're afraid to try.

But the whites are not going anywhere else, and the blacks are not going anywhere else. And even if they have a bloodbath for 20 years, after all of the blood is shed that can be shed there are still going to be some white folk and some black folk who are going to have to learn to live together.

There are those who say this bloodbath is coming, that it's too late to stop it, that the train has already left the station. I don't believe that. I don't think it helps to prophesy violence — you fulfill your own prophecies. If you commit violence, you do nothing. If you say there is hope, you might do something. Hope is the most powerful ingredient in the black community — more powerful than violence. Black folk believe they can prevail — The Washington Post.

Luck runs out for Obote, once among Africa's promising leaders

By Jerry Gray Associated Press

NAIROBI — Milton Obote, who twice was toppled from power in Uganda — the first time by Idi Amin and a second time Saturday by mutinous army officers — was once among Africa's most promising, young nationalist leaders.

Saturday's coup, announced on behalf of a rebel army brigade commander, appeared to be the end of a string of luck for a man who first came to power 23 years ago when his East African nation became independent from Britain.

Since then Mr. Obote has survived more than eight years of exile, during which there was a \$143,000 price tag on his head, an assassination attempt, a guerrilla insurgency and tribal dissension in the army which helped return him to power after the ouster of dic-

tator Amin.

The changing fortunes of African politics condemned Mr. Obote to spend in exile what could have been his most productive years. But even then Mr. Obote was lucky.

He escaped possible death or imprisonment because he was out of Uganda — at a Commonwealth summit meeting in Singapore — when Maj. Gen. Amin, army commander and a trusted aide, seized control on Jan. 25, 1971. Gen. Amin placed a \$143,000 bounty on Mr. Obote's head.

During Gen. Amin's tyrannical rule, Mr. Obote lived quietly in Tanzania, protected but kept publicly silent by his friend, President Julius Nyerere.

When Mr. Nyerere's soldiers, in support of Ugandan rebels, finally helped drive Gen. Amin from power in Kampala in April 1979, few in Mr. Obote's homeland

wanted him to return, despite his status as the country's best-known politician.

Enemies he had stirred during his years as Uganda's first elected prime minister and second president remained strong.

Born Apolo Obote in 1925 — the exact date is uncertain — the future Ugandan leader was the third of nine children of Stanley Opeto, a chief and peasant farmer in the Langi tribal area of northern Uganda.

His name, Apolo, has nothing to do with the Greek god but is an Ugandan equivalent of Paul. The story goes that he later acquired his middle name, Milton, because he often quoted the English poet during his school days.

Mr. Obote's early years were unexceptional. The slim, soft-spoken youth herded the family goats and attended classes at a

Protestant mission school.

The most marked thing about his youth was a series of narrow escapes from death.

Mr. Obote said he was once speared in the back in a boyhood accident. Another time, while walking along a country path, he encountered a leopard, he said. He escaped unharmed by standing still as the predator crept away.

Years later, then-president Obote was shot in the mouth by a would-be assassin as he was leaving a political rally. Cool as ever, he emerged from the hospital, summoned his cabinet and dryly announced: "I would like to make a formal report. I want to tell you I was shot at."

Mr. Obote attended Uganda's Makerere University, but didn't complete his studies. When British colonial authorities refused him a foreign scholarship, he studied law by mail. He worked briefly as a journalist and a labourer before he turned to politics.

He won his first legislative seat in 1958. A year later, he formed his own political party, the Uganda People's Congress. Despite tribal and ideological differences, he formed an alliance with conservative Baganda Monarchists that made him Uganda's first prime minister in 1962, shortly after independence.

Four years later, Mr. Obote turned on the Baganda's most powerful tribe. He suspended the constitution and arrested five cabinet ministers. Weeks later, he had parliament declare him president.

When Sir Edward Muteesa, a Baganda king and Uganda's first president, challenged the usurper, Mr. Obote sent in troops, and Sir Edward fled to England, where he died three years later.

Mr. Obote replaced Uganda's traditional tribal kingdoms with a centralized administration. And in 1969, he began transforming Uganda into a socialist state. He outlined the reasons in a pamphlet called "the common man's charter."

Critics said it was a cover for banning opposition parties and gaining control of the country's vast natural resources. But Mr. Obote placed his trust in Gen. Amin and the army commander's troops to guarantee his policies would be implemented. The trust turned out to be misplaced.

Mr. Obote once observed on the subject of military coups: "I believe that soldiers who venture into the art of government are agents of corruption. They lack the public opinion and image needed to carry the masses in achieving a development goal."

Argentine trials reveal shocking ex-military behaviour

By Andres Wolberg-Stok Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — The human rights trial of nine former Argentine military leaders is painting a blood-curdling picture of abduction, torture and mass killings during the "dirty war" against leftists in the late 1970s.

Shame and horror have spread since the trial began on April 22 as a stream of 800 witnesses have testified of the rape and murder of blind women and teenage boys, the use of corpse-absorbing lime pits and amiable torture chamber. "Do you think people were aware that even 14-year-old children had been abducted?" federal Prosecutor Julio Strassera said in an interview with Reuters.

"I have enough evidence already to demand the maximum sentence, 25 years in jail or life in cases of premeditated murder," he said.

For human rights groups like the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, named after the square outside government house where they marched weekly to demand information on relatives among the 9,000 who disappeared, jailing

only the nine leaders, who include three former presidents, would not be enough.

"If those who stole, raped, tortured and killed are not condemned today, they will become the generals of tomorrow," group President Hebe de Bonafini said. "The only way to ensure this never happens again is to see to it that they don't go unpunished."

Mrs. Bonafini told Reuters. On trial are former presidents Jorge Rafael Videla, Roberto Viola and Leopoldo Galtieri. Ex-navy chiefs Eduardo Massera, Armando Lambruschini and Jorge Anaya and former air force commanders Orlando Agosti, Basilio Lami Dozo and Omar Graffigna.

The 56-year-old leader of the mothers, who saw two sons and a daughter-in-law go missing between 1977 and 1978, believes President Raul Alfonsin's government plans a blanket amnesty after the trial for all officers but the former leaders.

She also thinks the former junta members are likely to be sentenced just in time to boost the chances of Mr. Alfonsin's Radical Party in parliamentary elections

due on Nov. 3, a charge angrily denied by Prosecutor Strassera. The former leaders' defence attorneys have repeatedly branded the trial a political showpiece. They often insinuate in questioning that witnesses may have had links with leftist guerrilla groups.

The government of Mr. Alfonsin, who assumes ex-leaders tried after taking office in December 1983 at the end of eight years of military rule, is not pursuing the issue of whether the scope of the military drive against leftist guerrillas was too broad.

Instead, Defence Secretary Horacio Jaunarena advocated recently, Argentina should work towards a collective admission of responsibility.

"It is fundamental that society feels the need for reconciliation," Mr. Jaunarena told reporters. "We Argentines must reflect on our past, our future and our need to work together."

The cases of scores of lower-ranking officers whose names have surfaced in testimony could take years to come to trial if no amnesty is decreed. "We have about 1,700 trials on our hands and federal courts keep flooding us with more and more reports and requests," said a senior officer at the Supreme Military Council, which is entrusted with handling the secondary cases.

One case which is expected to move through the mountain of paperwork soon is that of navy Lieutenant Alfredo Astiz, the officer told Reuters.

Officer Astiz is undergoing a retrial after being cleared by a court-martial in the disappearance of Dagmar Hagelin, a Swedish youth who was 17 at the time of her abduction in 1977 and was last seen at the navy's School of Mechanics, a notorious "dirty war" detention center.

Officer Astiz, who became internationally known as the first Argentine officer to surrender in the 1982 Falkland (Malvinas) conflict with Britain, has also been charged with involvement in the disappearance of two French nuns.

LETTERS

Why kill our sports page?

To the Editor:

JORDAN TIMES readers, be they Jordanians or foreigners, are really pleased with the newspaper's standard in reporting news and with its accuracy, reliability and objectivity in tackling local and international issues.

However, I have one question to ask to the newspaper's editors: "Why do I and other readers have to put up with an unstable small sports page?"

Being a sports fan, the first page I look at in your newspaper is the sports page: but to my dismay, I find it is an advertisement page with only three or four news items covering sports' events.

This problem concerns all of us who have spent some time abroad and who are really interested in sports news, whether local or international.

Why should we be deprived of reading news on cricket, soccer, baseball, rugby and other games, while the other seven pages carry much less advertisements, when they have them at all?

As a suggestion, which I hope our friends at the Jordan Times will take, I say: Why does not the paper allocate a special page for advertisements on a daily basis? The "what's going on" column, peanuts and company, horoscope and daily crossword could be posted on this page, thus saving the newspaper from news spacing crisis and providing us readers with a well-balanced and nutritious news information which would make the day of many sports fans.

R. Maitah
Amman - Jordan

Much of a lawless Israel in 'Karp Report'

From Voice

The Karp Report: An Israeli Government inquiry into settler violence against Palestinians on the West Bank. Institute for Palestine Studies, Washington, DC 1984

THE KARP Report gained notoriety two years ago when Israeli Deputy Attorney General Yehudi Karp, frustrated by the Israeli government's inability to address the problems the report described, resigned as head of a commission investigating West Bank violence. Twenty months after receiving the report, public pressure forced the government to release a censored

edition, and later an English translation.

The report describes a lawless state in which Israeli settlers can attack Palestinians with impunity while the latter are mercilessly punished for the slightest transgression. Events in the past two years have shown that this situation has not changed since the report was written.

These facts are a matter of public record, but to read the text of the report itself gives them fresh impact. In case after case of assault, murder, illegal seizure, extortion, and vandalism, the perpetrators are never arrested, or they are not prosecuted because authorities claim they cannot identify the offender; because settlers

"brazenly boycott the police," or because victims, fearful of revenge or of being charged with provocation, do not file complaints.

The report finds an ominous pattern behind the incidents, indicating that high Israeli military and political figures are interfering in investigations and promising to protect Israeli settlers. This revelation caused an uproar at the time of the report's release but nothing was ever done to bring those responsible to justice.

Despite the sometimes obscure legal language of the report, its authors make their meaning clear when they write that "police reporting in this sphere (killings of Palestinians by settlers) has been

exceptionally slow," or that "it is hard to believe that this is how a case involving a death would be investigated in Israel."

The Institute for Palestine Studies has provided the text of the official English translation, with three useful appendices: the 1949 Geneva Convention on protecting civilians in occupied territories; the 1945 British Mandate Defence (Emergency) Regulations, which Israel uses to justify its actions in the occupied territories; and the United Nations' 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

After the report was released in early 1984, its basic findings were widely repeated in the press. The commission was to examine 70

cases covering a period of several months in 1981 and 1982, out of which a random sampling turned up 15 cases in which the team said that "investigation was either poor or contained substantive defects." It also identified serious problems in the Israeli law-enforcement agencies — problems that prevented thorough investigation and punishment of the offenders.

The abrupt resignation of the commission's chairperson meant that the team could not even make a start on its ultimate mission — to find ways to coordinate the responsibilities of law-enforcement agencies on the West Bank. Her resignation also meant that no effective steps were taken to remedy

the problem, even though the fact that there was an investigation gave the false impression that something was being done.

With a note of cynicism, the commission's report concludes: "The key lies not in the technical monitoring of the investigation, nor in criteria for investigative techniques, nor in the legal angle — but rather in a radical reform of the basic concept of the rule of law in its broadest and most profound sense." To that one can only add: As long as land is held illegally, how can there be any question of a "rule of law?"

Voice is published in Washington by the National Association of Arab Americans.

Randa Habib's

Shame on the killers

BECAUSE WE are a country that does not have a history of violence; because our country does not practise terrorism, and because we believe in a future for our children, a future of peace and dignity... Ziad Sati was killed.

That is the way, it seems, nowadays. This is how our part of the world has decided to solve its differences. If you do not think the way "they" do; if you do not share "their" opinions, "their" theories, "their" madness... then you are sentenced to death.

A "dark-haired young man" is sent one day to a corner of a street to end the life of an innocent diplomat, who is full of hope, and break the heart of his relatives and friends. Why, for God's sake? What was achieved by killing Mahmoud Balkaz, Azmi Mufri and Ziad Sati, and by wounding Mohammad Ali Khourram, Tayssir Toukan and others?

Sometimes I am tempted to forget all the principles I believe in since my youth, all the rules I grew up with, and shout loud for revenge. Revenge against those who foment those crimes. Let them try the pain of losing a son, a husband, a friend... Let them try the agony of the inexplicable crime... but would they feel anything? Can people like those criminals have feelings? I wonder.

God help us to remain as we have always been, an example of truth, justice and dignity in the Arab World. At least let us hope that in the end wisdom will win over madness.

The 'Rising Sun' burns with a new fire in Japan

Forty years ago next month the Pacific War that crushed Japan's militaristic nationalism came to an end. Now a new and powerful chauvinism is growing. Robert Whyment reports from Tokyo.

"THERE IS nothing Japan really wants to buy from foreign countries," declared Yoshihiro Inayama, doyen of the nation's business leaders, since all necessary industrial goods are made in Japan. "Nothing," he added, except, possibly neckties with unusual designs."

Mr. Inayama, 81-year-old president of Keidanren, a high-powered version of the CBI, was commenting on Prime Minister Nakasone's appeal to the Japanese to resolve trade friction by buying more foreign goods.

Japan's businessmen may swap disparaging remarks about foreign goods in their own tight circle, but they seldom are as blunt as Mr. Inayama was in this nationalistic way.

Some observers would say that on an individual level, and as a nation, Japan's self-confidence is growing, that there is less reticence about asserting Japan's superior attributes and pointing out the weaknesses of the West. Having grown used to winning in business, the Japanese are making their presence felt in other spheres.

In a book published four years ago, prominent sociologist Rokuro Hidaka declared that Japan's economic prowess and worldwide efforts to emulate Japan's industrial policy and management practices were making Japanese arrogant again. An American writer, Jared Taylor, in a recent book, sees the growing self-confidence as an overdue corrective to a Japanese inferiority complex, and to a post-war self-loathing after being conquered for the first time in history. But Mr. Taylor warns: "As they begin to swagger, the Japanese will not be as pleasant to deal with."

For some, the most telling evidence of a changing mood is the government's preoccupation with improving Japan's self-image by putting a new slant on history. School textbooks are being rewritten to downplay Japanese military and colonial atrocities; these moves, like Prime Minister Nakasone's proposals for education reform, stem from a basic desire to instill patriotism in new generations, or what Mr. Nakasone calls "correct nationalism."

Mr. Nakasone's aim is a renewal of the "Yamato Damashii," the spirit of Japan, the unique country, and the pre-war ethics that required a citizen to put duty to state above individual rights. Until he became prime minister two years ago, he made little secret of his belief that armed with "correct nationalism" and devotion to the state, the Japanese could regain their rightful place as lords of Asia, temporarily ceded to the Americans.

As governor of Takushoku University, which before the war trained young men for service in Japan's colonies, Mr. Nakasone was fond of reminding students of the "superiority of the Japanese race" (his words). "When we go to Europe, we feel the eclipse of European races," he told them. "My feeling is that the culture of coloured races will emerge str-

ongly with Japan as a central force."

His association 1967-1971 with Takushoku (literally: settle and exploit), a breeding ground for the Yamato Damashii, offers useful insights into the attitudes that prevail within the ruling party today. As leader of Japan, Mr. Nakasone is more circumspect, but his xenophobia is still apt to get the better of him.

Last year, at a home for A-bomb victims in Hiroshima, Mr. Nakasone remarked: "The Japanese have been doing well for 2,000 years because there are no foreign races (in Japan)."

Mr. Nakasone has earned praise from the American press for speaking English, for being "international-minded," for being the first Japanese leader to achieve first-name status with an American president ("Ron and Yasu"). But it is his alter ego which boasted to the party faithful of being among "those who fought the white man," and asserts Japan's racial superiority and uniqueness that reflects the nation's changing attitudes.

Twice this century Japan has challenged white supremacy, beating the Russians in 1904, being beaten by the allies in 1945. Having overtaken Britain and West-



Confidence is high in the armed forces

Germany in the sixties to become the "Free World's" second largest economy, the remaining obstacle to economic supremacy is the United States.

Business leaders like the president of Sanukawa Kogyo, Mr. Jiro Nishikawa, do not believe that overtaking the United States can be as easily accomplished. But it is safe to say that as long as they remain in second place, the Japanese will be chafing at the bit.

In their strict hierarchical society, Japanese view one another as "inferior" or "superior," and they see other nations in the same light. As several commentators have pointed out, there are no equals in this world view. Writing in Japan Echo, Yasuaki Onuma, a professor of international law, says that Japan's war on Asia derived from "a deep-rooted contempt for other Asians," and Japan "still views Asians condescendingly."

Author Akiyuki Nasaka warns that the Americans had better watch out if they want to maintain their preeminence. The thrust of Japanese nationalism he says has always been against the United States — ever since American gunboats in the last century forced Japan, then a closed country, to open itself to trade with the world. The American conquest and the occupation, only aggravated what Mr. Nasaka calls "our ongoing vendetta."

Success is the best revenge, but Japan will not rest until it has surpassed the U.S. in economy and technology. Mr. Nasaka predicts intense competition between the two nations for economic influence in China, and resentment at American opposition to Japan having nuclear weapons. "Japan's urge to dominate is getting stronger," says the prize-winning author, "Japan is a very dangerous country."

Japan's economic prowess has led to a flowering of special attributes of the Japanese character, which the West has helped reinforce with lavish flattery, on the lines of Ezra Vogel's ecstatic book "Japan as Number One."

It was a sense of Japanese "specialness and separateness" that stoked the ultranationalism of the thirties and justified the "civilising mission" to bring Asia, and eventually the whole world, under the Japanese roof. Today, the sense of uniqueness is being fertilised by a spate of studies on the "theory of the Japanese" (some by foreigners), analysing what makes them so special, including a treatise on their supposedly unique brain.

But this sense of being special, reappearing when Japan is edging towards a bigger role in world affairs, is unlikely to alleviate the communications problem with other countries. An Australian survey released last October showed that 89 per cent of top businessmen think Japanese are untrustworthy and unethical. Intensive business contacts between two erstwhile enemy countries had clearly done little to improve understanding. Some observers believe that dealing with the Japanese will become more of a strain as their national pride intensifies.

Foreigners who have lived in Japan for several years are acutely aware of the changing attitudes. "As Europe has declined, the Japanese are less concerned about showing their scorn for us in the West," says a German professor assigned to a Japanese university.



Yasuhiro Nakasone

"I was against chauvinism in any form when I came. Now I shall leave a German chauvinist, or rather a non-Japanese chauvinist."

Japan's strength, it is commonly observed, was to import Chinese, and later Western learning and techniques, to improve on others' ideas. "Japan will not be the world's leader in the next century, as some Japanese and foreigners predict, because its arrogance and unwillingness to learn from others will lead to a decline," says one long-term foreign resident.

The late Herman Kahn, a futurist who envisioned Japan incorporating its noncommunist neighbours into an economic superstate, confided to me once that the idea would almost certainly remain a dream. Japan could never fulfil a leadership role in Asia, he said, because they simply couldn't relate to "inferior" humans — that is, to non-Japanese.

Having caught up with the West in modernisation — the goal which impelled it forward for more than a century — Japan sees its models in disarray. Europe has fallen prey to the "advanced nation's illness" which the Japanese Employers Federation declares must not be allowed to infect Japanese workers. American influence is seen to be declining: "The United States is not a superpower anymore," declared Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in April 1980. These developments, some observers believe underline the rising Japanism, as a way to fill the spiritual vacuum and lend meaning to the next leap forward.

Related to this renewed sense of "uniqueness" or greatness, is a movement to reexamine recent history, and reject the notion of Japan as sinner, the view promoted by the victorious allies in the Tokyo war crimes trials of 1946-1948.

Criticisms of the "immoral-Japan" version of recent history are, along with the current preoccupation with the uniqueness of being Japanese, an attempt to re-establish the Japanese sense of national identity, according to Professor Hayao Shimizu, introducing a collection of "revisionist views," of Japan's recent history.

The challenge to the accepted version of events is from scholars outside the intellectual mainstream, but what makes it significant is that it complements the government's own efforts to heal like "scars on the Japanese psyche" by refurbishing recent history in school textbooks.

To the fury of Asian neighbours invaded by the Imperial Army, authenticated atrocities are either ignored or downplayed in the

books authorised by the Ministry of Education, which applies censorship with the goal of improving the nation's self image so that new generations can be reared on patriotism.

Prime Minister Nakasone is strongly of the opinion that Japan can only command international respect through increased firepower. Not long ago he was obliged to apologise to the Finnish ambassador for a scathing reference to "Finlandisation."

Under Mr. Nakasone, the campaign for the return of four islands held by the Soviet Union has grown more strident: last year a ruling party mission was dispatched to the USA to request that new maps indicate Japan's claim to the islands.

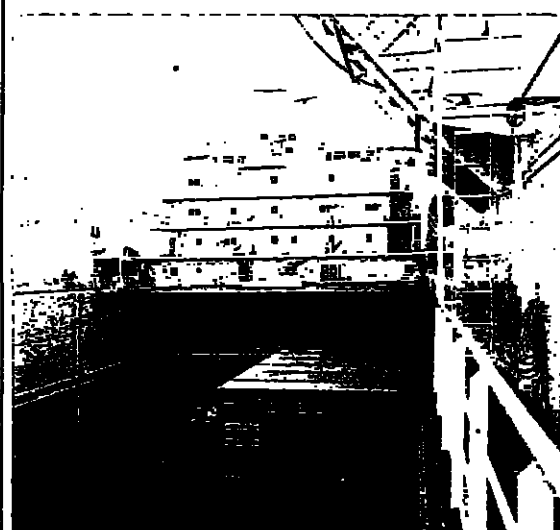
"If 'natural nationalism' were to develop in extreme directions, Professor Hayao Shimizu acknowledges: 'It could become as dangerous as its wartime manifestation was.'"

This prompts the question of what direction nationalism might take in an economic crisis. Would it spill over into political confrontation again as happened in the thirties?

The fangs of militarism were drawn by the "peace constitution" imposed by the Americans, but Japan is now growing new ones, by flouting the constitution, and with the myopic encouragement of the U.S. But the most disturbing tendency is the official movement to whitewash recent history — The Guardian.

By G. Ragimly, Representation of V/O "Sovfracht" in Jordan

DANUBE-SEA LIGHTER CARRYING SERVICES



A barge in the hold

To/from any corner in Europe via the Danube without transshipment to/from Turkey, Syria, Egypt, the Red Sea ports of Aden, Jeddah, Agaba, Fozou, Soviet Danube Shipping Company lighters-carriers of "dock" type and long operating experience provide for quick and safe delivery of a great variety of cargoes with high efficiency and punctuality.

Lighter-carriers can take up to 6 barges (DM type) of 1,085 dwt and 1,335m³ capacity.

It is five years since the international commercial shipping enterprise interlighter began successfully operating a regular service between central and southeast Europe and countries in southeast Asia. The deepsea leg of the service is supported by the large barge carriers "Yulius Fuchik and Tibor Szamueli" of the Soviet Danube Shipping Company. To secure cargo on a steady basis, increase the number of ports served, speed up turnaround of lighters and to raise the efficiency of shipments a decision was taken to introduce small feeder barge carriers at both ends of the service.

To materialize the task, the Soviet Danube Shipping Company placed orders in Finland and Italy for barge carriers, two in each country, with a capacity for six Danube-Sea barges or twelve LASH units, which were delivered in 1984. The ships were built by Valmet of Finland (leading vessel — Boris Polevoy) which has already gained experience in building vessels of the Yulius Fuchik type, and by Breda of Italy (leading ship — Anatoly Zheleznyak).

The feeder barge carriers, by their cargo handling technology, are of the dock-lift type. Loading and discharge are effected by means of a ship docking. The principles of cargo handling

are identical for both Finnish and Italian versions. Carriers of the Boris Polevoy type are built to the USSR Register's class KM 1.3 L42, with due regard to the international conventions and national regulations in force.

The design provides for one box-type open hold (without hatch covers) 125 m long, 24.5 m wide, with a capacity of 31,000 m³. The living superstructure is in the fore, the engine is amidships, somewhat shifted to the aft.

To prepare for cargo operations, the vessel is sunk down to a draught providing water depth in the hold sufficient to tug lighters in or out. The maximum sinking draught is 9.3 m. The sinking and refloating of the ship are performed by means of filling and emptying ballast tanks.

The ballast system is served by two pumps of a 1,500 m³/h capacity each. The time required to sink the vessel down to a 9.3 m draught is five hours, their refloating time up to a draught of 4.4 m, with a full load of Danube-Sea barges, does not exceed 7.5 hours.

Barges are moved in and out of the hold via a stern port having a width equal to the hold's, by means of pusher-tugs and ship's own transporters comprised of four special trolleys, two on each side. Barges are pushed in one by one, but the possibility is envisaged of pushing in two barges at a time.

Apart from barges, the ships can carry various general cargoes, ISO containers, unitized timber, trailers, roll-trailers and vehicles with full fuel tanks. Loading or discharging is carried out by Lo-Lo port facilities or using Ro-Ro technology via the stern cargo port-ramp 15 m wide in its passage way. The ramp is raised or lowered by means of two winches. When barges are tugged in and

out of the hold, the lowered ramp is held, by ropes, horizontal to the bottom of the carrier. Water-tightness in the port is ensured by rubber packing. The ramp strength allows the rolling of heavy trailers with a cargo of up to 350 t.

The vessel can carry 512 x 20' ISO containers or 243 x 40' units, with cargo stowed in three tiers. The number of containers can be increased, provided stowage is made in four or five tiers but total weight is not exceeded. Within the weight limit, the maximum number of 20' units is 855.

The number of 40' roll-trailers is 72. In the stern section of the main deck space is reserved for a pusher-tug.

The main engines are two, nine-cylinder four-stroke medium-speed diesels of a 5,580 kW total output. Power drive is transmitted via two single-reduction gear systems, with a reduction ratio of 3.1:1, linked to the engines by elastic couplers, to two four-bladed controllable pitch propellers of 2.9 m in diameter.

Electric power comes from two diesel-generators of 400 kW each, and from two shaft generators of 800 kW each.

The main engines and other equipment in the engine room are operated and monitored from a sound-proof Central Control Post. The cp propellers can be controlled from the rudder house, bridge wings, Central Control Post, or from a local post. The level of automation allows watch-free servicing of the engine room.

The ship has two balanced rudders driven by electric-hydraulic steering gear. To improve manoeuvrability, an electric-driven bow thruster is provided, developing a side thrust of 78.5 kN.

Anchor and mooring

equipment includes two combined electric anchor-mooring winches in the bow, two automated mooring air winches and electric warping capstans on each side.

Safety equipment comprises seven lifeboats for 50 men each, with gravity davits, four ten-seat and two six-seat inflatable life rafts.

Crew accommodation includes seven block cabins, 25 single-berth cabins and a pilot cabin. Each cabin has sanitary facilities of its own. There is a messroom and a mess for the crew, recreation halls for officers and the crew, a library, a room for amateur activities, a photo laboratory, a sauna, a swimming-pool, and a laundry.

An air-conditioning system served by two conditioners provides for a normal dwelling environment in the living and public rooms. A distiller with a capacity of 10t/day is fitted with a water decontamination plant.

Domestic and waste waters are fed into a tank for biological treatment. Small-cold galley waste can also be removed into the tank. To burn oil product waste and trash, an incinerator is provided with a capacity of 80 kg/h for liquid and 200 kg/h for solid waste.

The barge carriers have modern radio and electro navigation equipment, mostly Soviet-made. The lighter-carrying system introduced in the Danube created favourable conditions for promotion of economically advantageous combined transport by sea and inland waterways, without transshipment.

Lighters loaded with general cargo in ports of the upper, middle and lower Danube river are pushed downstream to a base USSR port in Ustj-Dunaisk, in the mouth of the Uvez for further loading on board the mother ship, and vice versa for

lighters which arrived to Ustj-Dunaisk loaded from Jordan with phosphates for Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia or Austria.

Lighter-carriers are not dependent on ports which makes them the most mobile type of dry-cargo vessels. They are at sea more than 90 per cent of their total time in actual operation.

Since July 1984, the new shipping line in between port of Ustj-Dunaisk (USSR) — port of Aden (South Yemen) and port of Aqaba came into operation.

Two Soviet Danube Shipping Company's lighter-carriers Boris Polevoy and Pavel Antokolskiy regularly twice per month call at Aqaba. After discharging set of six barges empty or loaded with general cargo they take up on board another set of 6 barges which were previously loaded with phosphates.

During one year of operation more than 50 thousand tons of general cargo were delivered to Aqaba and more than 100 thousand tons of Jordanian phosphates were carried by this line.

For any further information please apply to the owners:

Soviet Danube Shipping Company
2, Pr. Suvorova, Izmail, 272630, USSR.
Cable: MORFLOT IZMAIL
TLX: 412698, 232817
OR V/O "Sovfracht" — 1/4 Zhdanov Str., Moscow, 103759, USSR.

Cable: SOVFRACHT
Moscow TLX: 411168, 411219, 411342 and General Agent of all Soviet Shipping Lines, in Jordan — "Red Sea Shipping Agency Co. (Pvt) Ltd., Cable: RED SHIP Amman, Jordan.
TLX: 21212 Tel: 622324-6 lines.

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American 'Rambo' delights Beirut gunmen

By William MacLellan
Reuters

BEIRUT — Rambo, an all-American killer extolled by President Reagan, has also captivated the gunmen of West Beirut.

Despite its pro-American message, the movie "Rambo, First Blood — Part II" has cast its spell on militiamen like the ones who guarded U.S. hostages during the Beirut Airport hijack crisis last month.

As that drama ended, Mr. Reagan joked that he would know what to do next time: Send Rambo.

Beirut militiamen, meanwhile, were flocking to the Estrail Cinema, where a billboard of Rambo,

festooned with weapons, towers above Hamra Street, scene of recent gunbattles between opposition factions using the real things.

"Mostly it is fighters and gunmen who come to see the film," said Wafiq, the Estrail's projectionist.

He said Shi'ite Muslim fighters filled the theatre recently during off-duty hours from their battles. Rambo, played by Sylvester Stallone, is an expertly trained Vietnam war veteran who returns to South East Asia on a violent mission to rescue imprisoned U.S. servicemen.

Abandoned by U.S. officials half-way into his mission, Rambo shoots, bombs and garottes hordes of Vietnamese enemies to free the

Americans and salvage what he sees as lost U.S. honour.

Filmmakers interviewed at the Estrail said they identified closely with Rambo's courage, his fighting prowess and his anger at being let down by his government.

"A person who sacrifices himself for his country like that deserves much," said Hassan, a 17-year-old Shi'ite who described himself as a mechanic and a fighter.

"I enjoyed the film very much," said Mohammed, 22, a student. "I can identify with anyone who has a just cause, whoever they are."

"Does Reagan want to send Rambo to Beirut? I am not scared. I do not think the film is political". Film critic Mohammed Sweid of

the leftist daily newspaper As Safir said Beirut audiences responded overwhelmingly to Rambo's personality and would tend to overlook his cold war politics.

Abdullah, another Estrail employee, agreed. "I think they are attracted by Rambo, especially the way he looks," he said.

"What fascinates people here," Sweid added, "is that Rambo believes only in his gun, only in himself, that everything in his world is done by brute force."

Politically, he said, Rambo is "an American messiah. The U.S. has been seeking him ever since the hostage crisis in Iran. But in military terms, he is a fighter's idol."

Lendl ends Becker's winning streak | Olivo retains WBA title

INDIANAPOLIS (R) — Ivan Lendl ended Wimbledon champion Boris Becker's winning streak at 16 matches and Andrej Temesvari of Hungary won the women's singles title Saturday at the U.S. Open Clay Court championships.

Lendl, the top seed, lost the opening set of his semifinal match against the third-seeded West

German but played superbly the rest of the way to claim a 5-7, 6-2, 6-2 victory.

The Czechoslovak was due to meet second-seeded Andrej Temesvari of Ecuador, the tournament defending champion, in Sunday's final.

Gomez, playing what he called "maybe the best match of my life," dominated France's Yan-

nick Noah, the fourth seed, to win the other men's semifinal 6-0, 6-1.

In the women's final, the fourth-seeded Temesvari won her second U.S. clay singles title in three years by beating second-seeded Zina Garrison of the U.S.

The victory, highlighted by a stretch in the middle of the match during which Temesvari won 18 consecutive points.

Olivo retains WBA title

SEOUL (R) — American Joey Olivo comfortably retained his World Boxing Association (WBA) junior-flyweight title Sunday over Munjin Choi of South Korea.

It was Olivo's first defence of the Crown he took from Francisco Quiroz of the Dominican Republic last March.

Olivo's superior boxing skills and speedy footwork proved too much of a handful for the challenger, who frequently resorted to wild, swinging punches.

Referee Luis Sulvaran of Venezuela scored the bout 147-145 in Olivo's favour and judges Medardo Villalobos of Panama and Cesar Ramos of Puerto Rico gave it to the champion 146-142.

Only in the 12th and 14th rounds did Choi look as if might spring a surprise. He managed to catch the champion with a flurry of hard punches.

Cram breaks the mile record, Aouita the 5,000 metres and Kristiansen the 10,000 metres

World records tumble at Bislett

OSLO, Norway (Agencies) — Three world records, the mile, the 10,000-metre and the 5,000 metre were broken inside one hour on Saturday night at the end of the track and field meet organised by the International Amateur Athletics Federation and Mobilie at Oslo's Bislett stadium.

A stunning mile run by Britain's Steve Cram, which smashed the world record by more than a second, and a 5,000 metres world record by Moroccan Said Aouita could herald a new golden era in middle distance running.

Cram demolished the fastest mile field ever assembled, including compatriot and Olympic 1,500 metres champion Sebastian Coe, with a searing last lap of 52.3 seconds.

His time of three minutes 46.31 seconds shattered Coe's time of 3:47.33 set in 1981 and provided the perfect finale to a night of superb athletics.

Earlier, Aouita staged a spine-tlingling duel with American Sydney Maree, first conceding then

recapturing the lead as he clipped just one-hundredth of a second off Briton Dave Moorcroft's 1982 world record of 13:00.41.

Norway's heroine Ingrid Kristiansen started the record blitz when she slashed more than 14 seconds off the women's 10,000 metres world best. Kristiansen, who already held world bests for the marathon and 5,000 metres, became the first woman to beat 31 minutes when she clocked 30:59.42.

The clash between Cram and Coe, who beat his younger compatriot into second place in the Los Angeles Olympics, proved every bit as thrilling as the advance publicity had promised.

The long-striding Briton steadily increased the pace and with 200 metres to go it became obvious that Coe, who had been watching his rival closely, would not be able to respond.

Cram kicked on the final bend as Coe faded into third place behind Spaniard Jose Luis Gonzalez and raced home to tumultuous applause from the crowd of 20,000.

Aouita, still ebullient after his world record, praised Cram's feat but then warned that he planned to try to break the mile record himself.

Olympic 5,000 champion Aouita, whose boundless confidence is matched by his ability, said he thought he could break 3:46 for the mile and raised the exciting prospect of further assaults this year on the mile and 1,500 marks.

The 5,000 metres developed into a riveting duel between Aouita and the South African-born Maree.

Aouita and Maree, followed by Olympic and world 10,000 metres champion Alberto Cova of Italy, led into the final lap.

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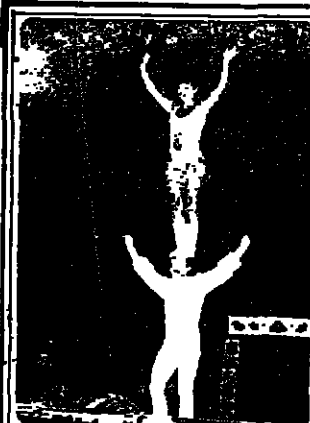
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2- RETURN OF DRUNKEN BOSS**

(Colour)
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French envoy leaves South Africa as detentions mount

JOHANNESBURG (R) — French Ambassador Pierre Boyer, recalled in protest against the imposition of a state of emergency, left South Africa Sunday for home as security forces said they were now holding 1,166 people.

Boyer walked silently through the departure lounge of Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport and a French embassy spokesman said a planned news conference had been cancelled.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said Sunday that another 80 people had been detained overnight under emergency powers imposed a week ago after 17 months of riots claimed over 500 lives.

A black policeman was found stabbed to death after unrest overnight in the eastern Cape black township of New Brighton and six soldiers were injured, three seriously, in another incident in the area, a spokesman said.

Riot police fired at a crowd stoning a police patrol in Kaitshong township near Johannesburg, seriously injuring one black man, he added.

France last week announced the recall of the ambassador and a freeze on new investment in protest at the emergency, which gives the security forces blanket powers of arrest and the option of imposing curfews and muzzling the press.

In its toughest action against Pretoria for eight years, the U.N. Security Council on Friday demanded that the state of emergency be repealed and urged all members to apply voluntary sanctions against the white-ruled republic.

South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha Saturday rejected the United Nations call and warned that sanctions could harm black neighbouring states more than South Africa.

Mr. Botha said in a statement: "The South African government rejects this (U.N.) resolution. The

resolution is invalid as it conflicts with the charter of the United Nations."

He added: "Should this resolution be applied by all countries, which in my opinion will not be the case, it would have serious consequences for all South Africa's neighbouring states. They will pay a far greater price than South Africa."

In Los Angeles, California, China's President Li Xianmin has called the state of emergency imposed on South Africa an atrocity.

"We oppose the South African authorities' policy of apartheid and strongly condemn them for their new atrocity of imposing the laws of a state of emergency," he said in a speech, drawing loud applause from an audience of 2,000.

Mr. Li, the first Chinese head of state to visit the United States, also said China would work towards improving already strong ties with Washington.

Although a Chinese-language text of his address to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council blamed the United States for many of the world's troubles, Mr. Li did

not criticise Washington during his 10-minute speech.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said Sunday his country will press for tough economic sanctions against South Africa at the forthcoming Commonwealth heads of government meeting in the Bahamas.

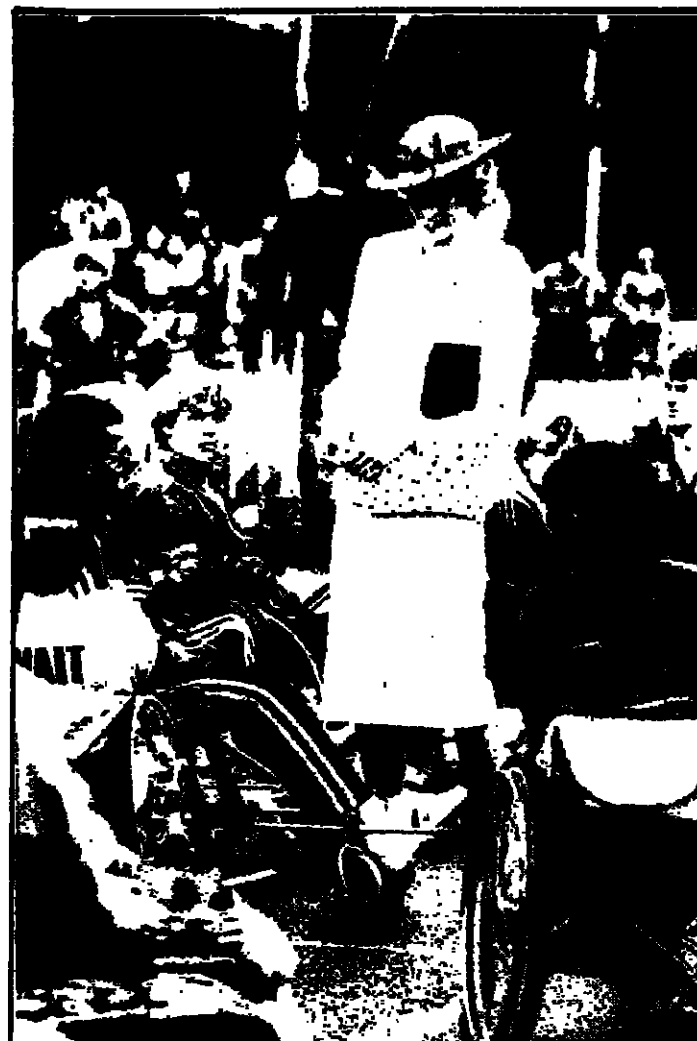
Mr. Hayden said in a television interview that Prime Minister Bob Hawke would introduce proposals for trade embargoes against South Africa at the meeting.

The government was considering Canberra's own trade policy with Pretoria, Mr. Hayden said when questioned about the state of emergency in South Africa.

The cabinet would also discuss the question of cutting diplomatic ties, he added.

"These things have to be weighed up ... and a decision made through the cabinet process," he said.

Mr. Hayden said that if South Africa's white minority government were overthrown by the blacks "the situation would probably be chaotic."



DIANA MEETS HANDICAPPED ATHLETES: The Princess of Wales talks with competitors after she opened the 34th International Stoke Mandeville Games for the Disabled at the Stoke Mandeville Hospital on Sunday. Competitors from 56 countries, including Jordan, are taking part in the games (AP wirephoto)

Sri Lankan rebels put up posters opposing peace talks

COLOMBO (R) — Separatist Tamil guerrillas stopped a Colombo-bound train in Sri Lanka's northern province and put up posters in Sinhalese saying they opposed peace talks, residents said Sunday.

They told Reuters by telephone from the northern capital Jaffna that about 25 unarmed guerrillas boarded the train Saturday night at Kodikkaman station, about 30 kilometres from Jaffna, to put up posters in all the carriages.

The posters, also in English, said: "We are against peace talks," "We will fight for Tamil Eelam (state)" and "We are not against the majority Sinhalese."

Residents said the train was delayed for about two hours and most of the 500 passengers returned to Jaffna by bus.

Guerrillas fighting for a separate Tamil state in the north and east are due to resume talks with Sri Lankan government representatives in Bhutan on Aug. 12.

About 5,000 people marched through Jaffna Saturday at the end of a three-day protest to mark the anniversary of ethnic riots two years ago.



Chinese alligator population grows

PEKING (R) — Chinese alligators, rare creatures found only in the Yangtze River, have doubled in number since 1982 to about 1,000 because of artificial hatching techniques, the New China News Agency reported Sunday. The agency said the Chinese Alligator Breeding Centre in the eastern province of Anhui had achieved a survival rate of 70 per cent. Chinese alligators, relatives of the alligators which inhabit the Mississippi River in the United States, are black with faint yellow markings and grow to a maximum length of about 1.5 metres.

Former investigator killed on TV

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Thousands of television viewers watched as a gunman shot and killed a former police investigator who was being interviewed live on television in northern Brazil, the police said Saturday. Two men entered the TV Tocantins Studio and one of them fired six shots into Robson Abade, according to Francisco Geronimo da Silva, a civil policeman in Marabá, where the studio is located. At the time, Abade was accusing Joao Chamon Neto, a city councilman and mayoral candidate, of being a car thief. Police are seeking Salvador Chamon, the city councilman's brother, in connection with the shooting. Though studio engineers cut the sound when the shots were fired, the cameras kept rolling as Abade fell to the floor and the two assailants fled. Press reports quoted a local journalist as saying that most of Marabá's 41,000 people must have witnessed the shooting, which took place during prime time, because TV Tocantins was the only channel working. Marabá is 2,950 kilometres north of Rio de Janeiro.

UFO reported over north-west China

PEKING (R) — The crew of a Chinese airliner flying over north-west China spotted a huge unidentified flying object travelling at high speed across their path, the official People's Daily reported Sunday. The paper said the plane was on a night flight from Peking to Paris on June 11 when the crew saw the blue and white object flying on a north-south course. They said it was divided into three levels and had a bright spot in its centre. The paper did not speculate on the nature of the object.

Controls imposed on Shanghai dance halls

PEKING (R) — Shanghai authorities have banned students and school children from attending dances — the latest craze among the city's youth — because of certain "problems," the official Wen Hui Bao newspaper said. The paper did not indicate what problems sparked the crackdown. But said people organising dances and musicians performing at them had to register with the city authorities. "The development of dances has had a positive effect, especially on the cultural lives of young people. But due to a lack of necessary supervision, many problems have appeared recently," the paper said.

Crime in U.S. falls, violence is on the rise

WASHINGTON (R) — The number of serious crimes committed in the United States fell in 1984 for the third successive year but violent crimes increased, particularly rape, the Justice Department has said. An annual report called "crime in the United States" estimated that some 11.9 million serious criminal offences occurred last year, down two per cent from 1983. It was the first time the annual total had dipped below 12 million since 1978. Murders totalled 18,692 in 1984, down three per cent from the previous year. But violent crimes as a whole went up by one per cent in 1984, the report said. The number of rapes reported to police jumped by seven per cent. In 1984, 69 of every 100,000 women in the country were rape victims. The number of robberies fell four per cent last year to 485,000. The value of property stolen averaged \$609 per incident. The report also said that of all the arrests made last year, the highest number was for driving under the influence of liquor or drugs.

Zia's opponents warn of chaos over Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Agencies) — Pakistan's growing involvement in Afghanistan and the presence of more than 3 million Afghan refugees threaten to engulf this country in chaos, opposition leaders have charged.

Leaders of the Peoples Party of Pakistan and the Tehrik-E-Istiqal charged separately Saturday that Pakistan's military government was subordinating national interests to serve U.S. interests in Afghanistan. The country was being drawn into the Afghan conflict with no thought of the risks, they said.

Aftab Ahmad Sherpao, a leader of the Peoples Party, warned that the presence of more than 3 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan's border provinces was creating overcrowding and growing problems. The presence of the refugees was also a security problem because of the large number of

Afghan guerrilla groups operating from Pakistan, he said.

Both groups demanded an immediate end to Pakistan's military government and a return to democratic rule.

Pakistan's role in the Afghan conflict should then be decided by the people of Pakistan, they said.

Guerrillas, operating from Pakistan, are fighting the Communist government of Afghanistan. The Afghan regime is supported by the Soviet Union and there are an estimated 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Meanwhile the Soviet Union has indicated progress has been made towards a settlement of the Afghan conflict but given no concrete details, British Foreign Office Minister Malcolm Rifkind said Sunday.

Soviet troops have been fighting anti-government rebels in Afghanistan since December, 1979.

Shultz heads for talks with Shevardnadze

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz leaves Monday for Helsinki where in his first meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze he will begin to lay the groundwork for the November superpower summit.

At the summit, in Geneva, President Reagan will meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Shultz will be one of 35 foreign ministers attending ceremonies this week marking the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki accords.

His speech to the ministers on Tuesday is expected to reflect the U.S. belief that the accords have proved worthwhile by providing a forum for discussion of human rights and helping to break down some East-West barriers in Europe.

But the speech and Mr. Shultz's talks with Mr. Shevardnadze the following day are also expected to underline U.S. concern at what it sees as Soviet and East European failure to live up to the Helsinki pledges on human rights.

The Shevardnadze meeting is due to last for three hours but could go on longer as the two men

size each other up.

They will probably meet again in September during the United Nations General Assembly session in New York after which Mr. Shevardnadze is expected to meet Mr. Reagan in Washington.

Mr. Shultz had built up a working relationship with veteran Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko before Mr. Gromyko was named president of the Soviet Union on July 2.

U.S. officials said Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze would discuss the conduct and substance of the summit but were not bound to seek specific agreements that could be signed by the leaders.

The aim of the summit was to seek a more constructive relationship, one U.S. official said, but a broad upgrading of relations depended on improvement in Soviet human rights.

Discussion of bilateral affairs by Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze is expected to be headed by the deadlock in the Geneva arms control negotiations where the main stumbling block has been Mr. Reagan's "Star Wars" missile defence research plan.

Baltic protest ship docks in Helsinki

HELSINKI, Finland (Agencies) — A boatload of Baltic activists arrived on schedule in Helsinki Sunday after a protest cruise off the Baltic Sea coast of the Soviet Union.

The Panamanian-registered passenger ship "Baltic Star" carried about 300 Swedish, American and other demonstrators with ties to the former Baltic states of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, which were annexed into the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

The ship left Stockholm in neighbouring Sweden Friday night. During the cruise, passengers held a memorial service for Baltic refugees killed during World War II and dropped flowers and wreaths in the Baltic states' national colours in the sea.

Speaking on ship-to-shore radio, spokesman Juris Kaza told Reuters the ship had changed navigation plans and decided not to approach the Lithuanian coast after Soviet authorities had radioed warnings to civilian ships that

naval activity would take place in the area.

He said a large warship, presumed to be Soviet, began following the Baltic Star late Saturday when it was 15 miles off the Estonian island of Hiiumaa.

He said the Baltic Star had also been under air surveillance since passing the Latvian coast.

Moscow, which annexed the three republics in 1940, says the emigrants want to disrupt next week's gathering of 35 foreign ministers in Helsinki.

Pakistan, India to open talks Tuesday

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Talks between India and Pakistan are scheduled to open in New Delhi Tuesday, in spite of repeated statements by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and others that Pakistan is clandestinely importing materials to develop a nuclear bomb.

The Pakistani delegation flies to New Delhi Monday, led by Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik and including senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talks are scheduled for July 30 and 31.

Mr. Gandhi's latest statement earlier this week alleged that France was planning to sell a nuclear reactor to Pakistan. "No negotiations have taken place on the sale of a nuclear reactor between France and Pakistan," said a French official denying the Gandhi statement.

Pakistan has offered to sign a joint declaration renouncing the development and use of nuclear weapons, but New Delhi has not responded to the proposal, officials here pointed out.

Indian Defence Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao also said in New Delhi this week that his government is worried about "Pakistan purchases of sophisticated American missiles," including shoulder-fired Stinger missiles and "AIM-9L" air-to-air missiles for U.S.-made advanced F-16 warplanes.

Washington said the missiles are being supplied to enable Pakistan boost its defences against the intruding Afghan Air Force aircraft which have stepped up trans-border operations.

"In spite of these unhelpful statements, we will persevere and persist in the talks," said a ranking Pakistani diplomat who spoke on the condition that he not be identified.

He said: "Our intention to go ahead with the talks in spite of such pin-pricks reflects our unaltered position that we want to sign a formal agreement ensuring peace."

Recent statements have led to speculation that the talks between Mr. Naik and his Indian counterpart Romesh Bandari might be postponed as they were indefinitely July 1984, but Mr. Naik said he "will be flying to New Delhi on Monday, as scheduled."

Islamabad and New Delhi drew close to a no-war agreement in May last year. But soon afterwards the Sikh agitation flared up in north western India, across Pakistan's eastern border, following Indian military action in June 1984 against the Golden Temples, the holiest of Sikh shrines, in Amritsar. Several Indian leaders alleged that Pakistanis were aiding the Sikhs separatists.

By July last year, relations had deteriorated to a point where New Delhi unilaterally decided to call off the scheduled peace talks. But since then, President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan has met Mr. Gandhi twice, first at funeral of the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in October 1984, and again in March this year in Moscow when the two attended the Soviet president's funeral. Senior diplomats here said the two meetings "somewhat improved the situation."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1985 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

PRICKED BY THE PAKI

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A 5 3
♥ 8 4
♦ J 8 5
♣ K 10 4

EAST
♠ Q 9 2
♥ Q 9
♦ Q 10 4
♣ 9 8 7 3 2

SOUTH
♠ K 10 8 4
♥ A 7 3
♦ A 7 5
♣ A J 6

The bidding:
South West North East
1 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♣.
If you were to poll the cognoscenti for their list of the world's most imaginative players, Pakistan's Zia Mahmood would be high on every list. Here's an example of his expertise from the recent World Team Olympiad.

The contract of three no trump was normal, as was the opening lead of a heart. Despite the fact that North-South have 27 HCP in the combined hands, they have only seven fast tricks, and declarer must develop two more for his contract.

Declarer correctly ducked the first heart trick and won the second in hand. He cashed the king of spades and, in an attempt to keep

West off lead, would certainly have continued with the eight or ten in an attempt to duck the trick to East. But something happened on the first spade lead—Zia followed with the nine!

Now declarer could no longer afford to duck a spade, for it looked as though East had started with a doubleton J-9 or Q-9. If that were the case and declarer passed a spade to East, West would control the fourth round of the suit. So declarer continued with a spade to the ace, and Zia jettisoned his queen!

This sequence of plays promoted the jack of spades in West's hand to an entry. West promptly drove out South's last heart stopper, and now declarer had to guess the location of the queen of clubs for his contract. Since the early play strongly suggested that there was club length in his right, declarer naturally finessed East for the lady. Down one.

To appreciate the depth of Zia's reasoning, let's follow what would have happened had he routinely played a low spade to the second trick. He would be forced to win the next spade, and his only safe return is a spade. Now declarer has a third spade trick set up while he still has a heart stopper, and he can work on diamonds for his ninth trick. Eventually he sets up a long diamond for the fulfilling trick, because West is an entry short to cash his hearts.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION Tender No. TCC 8/85

For the Production of:
a) The 1985 Telephone Directory (White Pages)
b) Jordan's Commercial Directory (Yellow Pages) through a five year contract

TCC, the Telecommunications Corporation announces the above mentioned tender for the production of White Pages directory and Yellow Pages (Commercial) directory.

Tenderers are at liberty to quote for part (a) or part (b) or for both. Preference will be given to tenderer winning both sections (a) - (b).

Tenderers interested to participate may obtain a copy of the Tender Documents from Secretary of Tender Committee/TCC headquarters/ Tower Building/Prince Moh'd Street, against a non-refundable amount of JD (50).

Offers will be received at TCC headquarters up to 14.00 hours on Sunday, 8/10/1985.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
Director General